

Prot

Inman Quits as CIA Deputy Chief, Reportedly Unhappy Under Casey

By George C. Wilson
and George Lardner Jr.
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Adm. Bobby Ray Inman is quitting as deputy director of the CIA, the White House has announced.

Adm. Inman, 51, formerly director of the National Security Agency and highly regarded in intelligence circles, plans to go into private industry where, as someone who knows him well put it, "he can get back to running something."

Adm. Inman last year made no secret of his reluctance to give up the No. 1 job at the NSA, the agency that collects most of its intelligence through electronic intercepts, to become the No. 2 executive at the CIA under William J. Casey.

In his year as deputy director, Adm. Inman has received high marks from influential senators and representatives but has waged bitter, behind-the-scenes battles

with officials in the White House National Security Council.

One big issue, administration sources said, was the extent of CIA spying within the United States. Adm. Inman resisted going as far as some NSC officials desired, but ended up endorsing President Reagan's decision to authorize covert CIA activities within the country. Historically, domestic intelligence has been the province of the FBI, with the CIA limiting its intelligence collection to overseas.

White House sources said on Wednesday night that Adm. Inman was unhappy with the decision by William P. Clark, Mr. Reagan's national security adviser, to review the CIA and military budgets. Adm. Inman argued that the White House was getting too deeply into the agency business, but did not resign for that reason, they said.

There also have been reports that Adm. Inman chafed under

Mr. Casey's brand of leadership, once calling the director "the wanderer" because of his penchant for flying off to "hot spots" around the world. Other sources said on Wednesday that Adm. Inman also felt that Mr. Casey had too much enthusiasm for risky CIA undertakings overseas.

In another matter, the deputy director raised controversy earlier this year when he urged scientists to propose ways to reduce the flow of technical information with military and industrial uses to the Soviet Union or face the prospect of government-imposed controls. Scientists feared bureaucratic intrusions that could undermine research.

A major influence in his decision, he said, was to increase his income to educate his two sons, who are 16 and 19.

He told Mr. Reagan of his decision to resign in a letter on March 22 stating that he felt it was time



Bobby Ray Inman

that he moved on to fresh challenges.

In a response dated Wednesday, Mr. Reagan accepted the resignation "with deep regret."

Brezhnev Makes Public Appearance

(Continued from Page 1)

Politburo colleagues to take over Mr. Suslov's job as the party's chief ideologist.

Mr. Andropov was reported to have already moved into his new job and was to be formally approved by the next plenum of the Soviet Central Committee set for late May.

The sources reported that Gaidar Aliev, who spent his entire career in the KGB before becoming party chief of Soviet Azerbaijan, was the most likely choice to replace Mr. Andropov, 67, as KGB chief.

The main contender for Mr. Suslov's job had been Konstantin U. Chernenko, 70, a close Brezhnev associate for more than 30 years and head of his office who was elected to the Politburo less than four years ago.

By relinquishing his KGB position and moving into the powerful secretariat of the Central Committee, Mr. Andropov appears to have taken a major step toward gaining one of the key positions in the line of succession. It has been widely believed here that the nation's top police official cannot aspire to becoming a key player in the party hierarchy.

While members of the Kremlin audience were visibly relieved to see Mr. Brezhnev on the platform, it was apparent that he has not fully recovered from what was described as a mild stroke suffered March 25.

Speech Affected

Soviet officials close to some leading personalities said Mr. Brezhnev's speech has been affected by the illness and that it is unlikely that he will make any public speeches for months.

During the ceremony, his face seemed immobile. Except of a few occasions when his colleagues exchanged a few words with him, he sat motionless throughout Mr. Andropov's speech. Outside the main hall and out of camera range, he was seen being helped in climbing a few steps.

Mr. Chernenko, who was sitting next to Mr. Brezhnev, appeared nervous during the ceremony.

Yet the Soviet leader, in what a Western diplomat described as a "gallant effort," did not depart immediately after the formal ceremonies but remained in the hall for a concert.

According to Soviet analysts,

Mr. Brezhnev's authority remains unchallenged, although he may have to reduce his official and ceremonial activities in the coming months.

According to these analysts, all factions within the Politburo and the secretariat have vested interests in seeing Mr. Brezhnev remain in power.

Missing from Thursday's celebrations was Andrei Kirilenko, 75, Politburo member in charge of industry. He is reported to be gravely ill with little chance of recovery. Also missing was Arvid Pelshe, at 83 the oldest member of the ruling body.

The reported emergence of Mr. Andropov as a senior party figure suggests that Mr. Brezhnev's policies are likely to continue. In Thursday's speech, his first major policy address, Mr. Andropov largely reiterated Soviet positions on domestic and foreign issues.

Although his long association with the KGB is seen here as something of a stigma, he is also viewed as a modern politician with liberal views and a good education. He has never visited a Western country and is largely unknown to Westerners.

Prior to serving in the KGB, Mr. Andropov held various regional party posts, worked in the Foreign Ministry and served as Soviet ambassador to Hungary during the 1956 rebellion there.

Romanian-N. Korean Pact

TOKYO — North Korea and Romania have signed cooperation agreements, including one for the peaceful use of atomic energy, the North Korean news agency reported. The signing took place during a four-day visit by President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania that ended Wednesday.

Solidarity Advisers Invited to Party Conference

By John Darnon
New York Times Service

WARSAW — Nine advisers and lawyers for the Solidarity union organization who are not in detention have been invited to join an officially sponsored conference Friday and Saturday on the future of the trade union movement.

The conference is believed to have the backing of several moderate members of the Communist Party's Politburo, and is regarded by some observers as the first significant move by the authorities to establish some kind of dialogue with people close to the suspended union.

The prospect that any kind of understanding will emerge from the conference is diminished, however, because most of the Solidarity experts have decided not to attend. They met as a group and decided that only two or three would participate and that they would attend as individuals, not as representatives of the union.

Moderate Faction

In the past, there have been reports of meetings between representatives of the martial law government headed by Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski and Solidarity activists, including occasional sessions between the minister for trade union affairs, Stanislaw Ciosek, and Lech Walesa, Solidarity's interned chairman. But these have been individual meetings, more for establishing some kind of contact than anything else, and have not led to negotiations or serious, concerted exchanges of views.

The conference to be held in Serock, a small town about 15 miles (24 kilometers) north of Warsaw, is sponsored by the Institute of Basic Problems of Marxism-Leninism, an advisory group to the Central Committee. The director of the institute, Jerzy Wiatr, is associated with the moderate faction of the party.

The moderates are engaged in a power struggle with a hard-line faction, which draws ideological support from a competing organization, the Higher School of Social Sciences of the Central Committee. The hard-liners advocate liquidating Solidarity and purging liberals from all institutions of power to ensure orthodox party control.

The moderates are pressing instead for some kind of national reconciliation with the Catholic Church and for a revived but carefully controlled Solidarity.

The Solidarity advisers invited to the conference are nervous about talking with anyone in authority at a time when the union's elected leadership is locked in detention centers. Some of them also fear that the conference may turn out to be a subterfuge, an event

that would allow the government to claim that it had consulted all sides in what the press has been calling a "public discussion" on the future of the union movement.

The reaction mirrors a general confusion among Solidarity supporters and members about what the government is up to. Some fear that the government is about to move to make the union illegal, and they point to heavy attacks in the press as an indication of this. Others hope for some kind of eventual compromise and back this with rumors that the government will soon release hundreds of detained persons as a gesture of good faith.

Union Defended

The optimists found it encouraging that, for the first time since martial law was imposed Dec. 13, the tightly controlled press allowed one article defending Solidarity to appear this week. The letter by Wojciech Gilewski, a Solidarity activist who had been detained, was printed in *Zycie Warszawy*, a major Warsaw daily.

Mr. Gilewski criticized the government's guidelines for a national debate on the future shape of the unions. He said that it was unacceptable for the government to limit a union's foreign contacts and unrealistic to try to legalize a ban on "political" strikes.

Instead, he suggested, the law should hold up penal charges for union leaders who stray into politics. While the letter did not directly take issue point-by-point with the government's attacks on Solidarity, Mr. Gilewski ended it by saying that "slandering the entire activities of Solidarity is damaging to its members."

Economic Crisis

WARSAW (UPI) — Poland's economic crisis is worse than it was nine months ago despite official attempts at economic reform and four months of strict military control, the Communist leadership said on Thursday.

The Politburo reported to the Central Committee that, nine months after the extraordinary party congress in July, "problems and tasks we still face are much more difficult than they were then." The congress was to have charted a course toward economic recovery. "We cannot expect a sudden miracle," the report said. "We face a great job and no one but ourselves will accomplish it."

Gen. Jaruzelski, back from a trip to Hungary, opened the meeting, only the second of the party policy-making body since martial law was declared, with a sober statement emphasizing the depth of the crisis.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

EEC Postpones Farm Price Ruling

LUXEMBOURG — A decision on price increases for the European Economic Community's 8 million farmers was postponed on Thursday to give more time for negotiations on Britain's demands for refunds on its EEC budget payments.

Farm ministers ended three days of discussions in Luxembourg apparently close to an agreement that would give farmers increases averaging 10.5 percent under the EEC system of guaranteed farm prices. But the British minister of state for agriculture, Alick Buchanan-Smith, said a final decision to a settlement of his government's demands for rebates on its membership bill.

The EEC budget is heavily burdened by farm spending, and foreign ministers are to meet in Luxembourg on Monday and Tuesday to look again at ways of reducing the share paid by Britain. The negotiations on farm prices would in principle be resumed on Wednesday.

Baker Extends Deadline on Budget

WASHINGTON — Senate Republican leader Howard H. Baker Jr. Thursday extended his deadline for negotiating a budget compromise until next week because he feels that progress is being made.

The majority leader had said that, unless the negotiations between congressional and White House teams were wrapped up this week, he would have the Senate Budget Committee resume drafting its own 1983 budget for Senate consideration.

"I think they are making progress," the Tennessee senator said. "There has been movement on both sides."

Spain Rejects Offer of Basque Talks

MADRID — The government Thursday rejected an offer of talks with Basque separatist guerrillas and raised the possibility that legal proceedings would be started against the radicals who publicized the proposal.

A news conference Wednesday night a spokesman for the Basque radical group Herri Batasuna (People's Union) offered to mediate between the government and guerrillas who blew up Madrid's main telephone exchange earlier this week.

But Deputy Premier Rodolfo Martin Villa told the national radio Thursday that "it is impossible to accept this offer," and the Interior Ministry said it instructed the prosecutor-general to check the transcript of the news conference to see whether the radicals could be charged under anti-terrorism laws.

Bush May Visit China on Asian Tour

WASHINGTON — Vice President Bush left Thursday on a five-nation tour of Asia and the Pacific, leaving open the chance that a visit to China might still be worked into his schedule.

Air Force Two, the vice president's plane, took off about 8:50 a.m. for Anchorage, Alaska, the first stop on the two-week trip.

Mr. Bush, in comments to reporters on the eve of his departure for Japan, South Korea, Singapore, Australia and New Zealand, was asked if he had any plans to add China to his itinerary. "Well, I always like to go to China," said Mr. Bush, who headed the U.S. liaison office during the years immediately before full diplomatic relations were established between Peking and Washington. "But there are no firm plans to do so at this point. It might change, it might not," he added.

Manila Opposition Forms Coalition

MANILA — Philippine opposition parties Thursday announced the formation of a so-called grand coalition against President Ferdinand E. Marcos, to be led by Salvador H. Laurel and to include two politicians living in exile in the United States.

A statement after a meeting of leaders of 12 opposition groups quoted Mr. Laurel as saying that the coalition could easily be turned into a single political party whenever there was an election. The first elections that it could contest are the legislative ones in 1984.

Mr. Laurel, a former senator, was named interim coalition president while the two U.S.-based politicians, Benigno S. Aquino and Raul Manglapus, both former senators, were appointed commissioners for external operations and external affairs, respectively.

Malaysians Vote for New Parliament

KUALA LUMPUR — Malaysians began voting Thursday for a new national parliament and 11 state legislative assemblies in an election that the ruling coalition was expected to win easily.

Politicians and Western diplomats said the 12-party National Front coalition of Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad was likely to continue its dominance. It now has 133 of the 154 seats in parliament and controls all 11 state assemblies.

The opposition had asked voters to deny the National Front the two-thirds majority in parliament required to amend the constitution.

Iran Is Said to Hold 3 More in Plot

LONDON — Authorities in Tehran have arrested three sides of Ayatollah Kazem Shariatmadari on charges of complicity in an alleged coup plot, the clergyman's son said Thursday.

The authorities also froze bank accounts belonging to the three, Hassan Shariatmadari, a son of the ayatollah, said in a telephone call from his home in Hamburg. He said demonstrators in Tehran called Wednesday for the execution of his father, who has been under house arrest in the city of Qum since Friday.

Two of the ayatollah's sons-in-law and four staff members were arrested earlier in connection with the alleged plot to kill Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. Former Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh, speaking on Iranian television, confessed to a part in the plot and implicated Ayatollah Shariatmadari.



Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. greeted Foreign Secretary Francis Pym of Britain at the State Department Thursday.

Pym Meets With Haig On New Falklands Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

troops must leave and the islanders must be consulted about their future.

"They reflect continuing efforts by Argentina," Mr. Pym said, "to establish by her aggression and defiance of the United Nations — a defiance continued and aggravated by her reinforcement of the invasion force — what could not be established by peaceful means."

On Wednesday, the Argentine government issued a decree officially changing the name of the capital of the islands from Port Stanley to Puerto Argentino, or Argentine Port. The Argentines call the islands the Malvinas.

The military governor of Argentina sent to the Falklands, Gen. Mario Menéndez, has said that nearly 10,000 heavily armed troops are on the islands. Reporters said the Argentines have dozens of batteries of anti-aircraft guns and artillery there.

U.S. intelligence sources in Washington said that lead elements of the British fleet were within 800 miles of the Falklands Thursday, or two days from the territory.

The sources said it was likely the British forces would try first to retake South Georgia Island, the Falklands dependency 800 miles east of the archipelago, as a staging area for further operations.

The Argentine government suspended cash transfers abroad of profits, royalties and investment capital to stop the outflow of money and gave first priority to military purchases.

It was also revealed that Argentina now knows the position of the main British fleet. An Argentine military Boeing 707 surveillance plane was chased away from the fleet by a Harrier vertical-takeoff jet that was sent from the aircraft carrier Hermes.

Officers with the fleet, composed of at least 40 ships, said they would soon be within striking range of land-based aircraft and

would go on a full war footing at Friday midnight. Anti-submarine helicopters circled the ships constantly.

In Strasbourg, France, meanwhile, the European Parliament strongly backed Britain and condemned Argentina on Thursday.

After a two-day debate, the parliament voted 202-28 to condemn "without reservation the invasion of the Falklands Islands." There were 10 abstentions.

The overwhelming majority of the 10-nation house, instead of heeding Socialist recommendations for a softer motion, passed a resolution demanding the evacuation of the Falklands, an extension of the European Economic Community embargo against Argentina, and a consultations of the islanders on their future.

Bomb Wrecks Paris Street

(Continued from Page 1)

provided by journalists with Al Watan al Arabi.

A week ago, on April 15, a second French diplomat and his wife were gunned down in Beirut, and no arrests have yet been made. On Monday, another French diplomat in the Lebanese capital answered the door of his apartment to find a young woman pointing a gun at him, but he slammed the door and fell to one side and the woman attacker fled.

In each of these affairs there appears to be a "Syrian connection" running through. But there is also another possibility, that it might also be the work of the architect Carlos, the Venezuelan, Ilich Ramirez Sanchez, who has been on the run from the French ever since he killed two agents of the Paris anti-terrorist squad in June, 1975.

Carlos had warned of terrorist strikes "against France directly" unless the French authorities released two of his accomplices they picked up in Paris in mid-February in a car containing arms and explosives. Al Watan al Arabi has contended that Carlos is now working for the Syrian secret police.

The trial of the Carlos accomplices had been scheduled to begin in the Paris courts of justice at 9 a.m. Thursday, when the bomb went off on the Rue Marbeuf. Sentences of five years were given for possession and smuggling of arms to a Swiss national, Bruno Bréquet, and a West German woman, Magdalena Kopp, who was said to have connections with the West German Baader-Meinhof terrorist gang.

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U.S. Senators Accuse Japanese of Shirking Defense Cost Burden

By Michael Getler

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Members of a Senate defense subcommittee have criticized the Japanese for what one senator called a failure to pay "their fair share" of the costs of common defense.

Sen. Warren B. Rudman, Republican of New Hampshire, said Wednesday that there was "rising discontent over Japan's failure to meet [its] commitments" in defense. He added that Tokyo was "shirking its part in the world by not contributing with U.S. manufacturers in world markets, success that there was 'rising discontent over Japan's failure to meet [its] commitments' in defense."

Sen. J. Bennett Johnston, a Louisiana Democrat, added that "a very strong feeling pervades Congress" now on this issue and "is about to be ignited."

Jessie B. Cox, 73, Major Dow Jones Stockholder, Dies

NEW YORK — Jessie Bancroft Cox, 73, retired director and major stockholder of Dow Jones & Co., the publisher of the Wall Street Journal, died Tuesday of a heart attack.

Mrs. Cox was the eldest grandchild of Clarence W. Barron who acquired Dow Jones & Co. in 1902. She controlled more than 5 million shares, currently worth more than \$27 million, of the 31.5 million shares of Dow Jones stock outstanding. Warren H. Phillips, Dow Jones chairman and executive officer, said her death would not lead to a change of ownership and the company would continue to operate under her family.

Sir Willie Morris
LONDON (NYT) — Sir Willie Morris, 62, a retired British diplomat, died April 13. A noted Arabist, he served extensively in the Middle East as well as in Washington, D.C., where he was first secretary to the British embassy from 1955 to 1960. He retired in 1979 after four years as ambassador to Egypt.

Gen. Thomas Troy Handy
SAN ANTONIO, Texas (WP) — Gen. Thomas Troy Handy, 90, a deputy chief of staff for operations under Gen. George C. Marshall during World War II and commander of U.S. forces in Europe from 1949 to 1952, died of a heart ailment April 14.

These warnings came as the subcommittee questioned the deputy secretary of defense, Frank C. Carlucci, on global U.S. military commitments.

Subcommittee Chairman Ted Stevens, Republican of Alaska, who has already threatened to introduce legislation requiring withdrawal of some U.S. troops from Europe, joined in complaining about Japan's level of defense spending.

Sen. Stevens also complained to Mr. Carlucci that U.S. support for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization "is increasing while our allies' contribution to their own defense is dwindling."

Sen. Stevens said that since 1975 the United States had increased the number of its troops in Europe by 58,000 while the NATO allies have reduced their forces by 56,000.

Mr. Carlucci disputed that figure, saying that between 1974 and 1981 U.S. strength in Europe rose by 35,000 persons, an increase that was meant to improve American forces and not to replace Europeans.

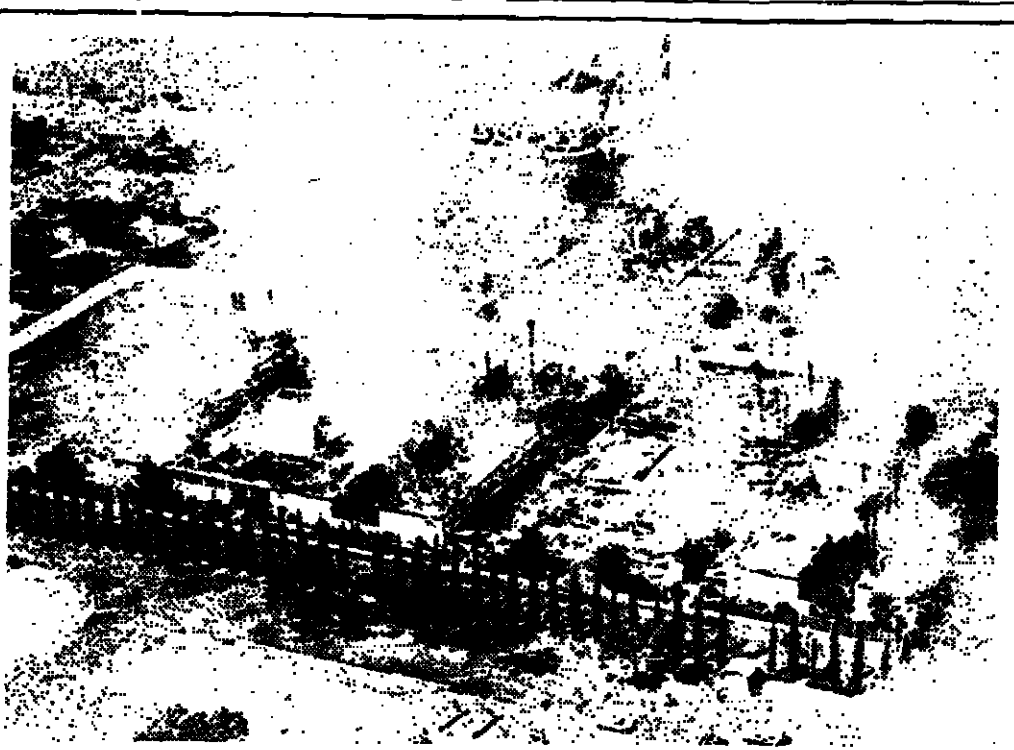
Sen. Stevens, who has been especially critical of West European cooperation with Moscow on a huge gas pipeline project, threatened last month to introduce legislation to reduce the 337,000 U.S. troops in Europe. Wednesday, he carried that threat further, saying, "I intend to make an attempt to reduce the cost of operations in Europe this year" rather than take the approach of many others in Congress who talk about cutting specific new weapons systems as a way of reducing defense costs.

Withdrawal Opposed
Sen. Stevens said he would rather have the new aircraft carriers, tanks and aircraft that the Pentagon wants "for this country rather than increase U.S. defense forces" in Europe, Japan the Gulf "or anywhere else."

Mr. Carlucci argued that while the administration wanted all the allies to do more and also was unhappy about the pipeline, it would be a grave mistake to pull out of Europe or Asia because United States forces are there to defend American interests. "We don't want to fight on our own shores," he said.

He said that for the past decade NATO allies had a better record on real defense spending increases than did the United States.

On the subject of Japan, Mr. Carlucci argued that while Tokyo spends less than 1 percent of its gross national product on defense, compared to about 6 percent in the United States, it recently increased its annual defense budget by 7.8 percent.



CALIFORNIA FIRE — More than 40 apartment buildings were destroyed by fire in four square blocks of the Los Angeles suburb of Anaheim early Wednesday. The fire apparently was caused by sparks from high voltage lines, brought on by an unseasonal appearance of Santa Ana winds, gusting at times to more than 70 mph. At least eight persons were injured.

U.S., to Show Support of New Junta, May Resume Arms Sales to Guatemala

By Robert G. Kaiser

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration is looking for a way to signal its approval of the new military regime in Guatemala, and is considering restoring the sale of military hardware to the country, officials have said.

The administration is discussing a range of positive signals to Guatemala, including economic and political gestures and military sales, and may make a decision in the next 10 days, a State Department official said.

The Guatemalans are particularly anxious to buy spare parts for U.S.-made helicopters, to counter a growing insurgency by leftist guerrillas.

At the same time, the administration is considering additional punitive measures against Cuba, apparently to please conservatives at home while demonstrating a tough posture for possible future negotiations with the Cubans.

Sales Ban

According to a senior official, the United States is considering a ban on sales to Cuba by foreign subsidiaries of U.S. corporations. Opposition by Latin American governments, particularly Argentina, undermined a similar ban that the United States tried to maintain in the 1960s and 1970s.

In testimony on Wednesday to the Subcommittee on Inter-American

Affairs of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, Thomas O. Enders, the assistant secretary of State for inter-American affairs, praised the coup by junior military officers on March 23 that installed Gen. Efraim Rios Montt as Guatemala's president. Mr. Enders suggested that a firm U.S. policy toward the previous military regime helped make the coup possible.

"A promising evolution may have begun" in Guatemala, Mr. Enders said. "Since last month's coup led by junior officers, violence not directly connected to the insurgency has been brought virtually to an end."

Earlier, Guatemala had been the scene of many political murders and disappearances, many of which were blamed on government security forces.

Steps on Corruption

"Concrete measures have been taken against corruption," Mr. Enders said. "All political forces have been called to join in national reconciliation. We hope that the new government of Guatemala will continue to make progress in these areas, and that we in turn will be able to establish a closer, more collaborative relationship with this key country."

Under sharp questioning, Mr. Enders declined to say whether the United States was involved in covert activities to destabilize the

Sandinista regime in Nicaragua. Managua has charged that the United States has plans for a covert campaign against the Sandinistas.

Rep. Gerry E. Studds, Democrat of Massachusetts, read Mr. Enders the text of a UN Security Council resolution prohibiting all forms of armed interference by one country in the affairs of another. He asked Mr. Enders whether the United States still accepted the resolution, which was passed in 1970. "We regard it as one of the elements of international conduct to which we have reference," Mr. Enders replied.

Similarly, Mr. Enders refused to endorse specifically Article 18 of the charter of the Organization of American States, which also forbids members from interfering in any way in one another's internal affairs. "Of course we support this treaty," Mr. Enders said, referring to the OAS provision. But he said that only the House and Senate intelligence committees offer appropriate forums for testimony about possible covert operations.

After the subcommittee hearing, Mr. Enders confirmed to a reporter that the administration was considering further moves against Cuba. Late last week, the administration took new steps to cut off U.S. business and tourist travel to Cuba, by ending the operations of the main airline connecting Florida to Havana.

U.S. High Court Backs Moon Sect In Test Case of First Amendment

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — In a victory for the Rev. Sun Myung Moon's Unification Church, the Supreme Court has ruled unconstitutional a Minnesota law aimed at regulating religious sects that raise most of their money through solicitations of public donations.

The 1978 Minnesota law had required religious groups that received 50 percent or less of their contributions from members to register with the state and to file reports on their income and fund raising. By a 5-4 vote, the court decided Wednesday that the provision violated the First Amendment ban against laws "respecting an establishment of religion."

"We think that [the] 50 percent

rule sets up precisely the sort of official denominational preference that the framers of the First Amendment forbade," Justice William J. Brennan Jr. wrote for the court.

"The provision effectively distinguishes between well-established churches that have achieved strong but not total financial support from their members, on the one hand, and churches which are new and lacking in a constituency," Justice Brennan said.

Airport Solicitors

A Minnesota state senator had explained that the law intended to get at "the people that are running around airports and running around streets and soliciting people."

Justices Thurgood Marshall, Harry A. Blackmun, Lewis F. Powell Jr., and John Paul Stevens signed the opinion. The dissenters were the chief justice, Warren E. Burger and William H. Rehnquist, Byron R. White and Sandra Day O'Connor.

In a separate dissent, Justice Rehnquist said he did not believe the Supreme Court should have ruled on the constitutional issues because the Unification Church has not yet proved it is a legitimate religious group.

Jewish, Baptist, Evangelical and Seventh-Day Adventist groups filed briefs supporting the Unification Church. The American Civil Liberties Union and Americans United for Separation of Church and State also supported the church.

Mexican Ex-Official Denies Links to CIA, Car Theft Ring

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Miguel Nasser Haro, the former chief of Mexico's national security agency, has surfaced here to deny that he was a CIA spy or an international car thief. Mr. Nasser Haro's appearance in the office of lawyer Marvin Mitchelson came shortly after the lawyer filed an \$11-million libel suit in Los Angeles Superior Court against Time magazine.

In the lawsuit, Mr. Mitchelson said the magazine called Mr. Nasser Haro "a conspirator" in an \$8.4-million scheme in which stolen cars were smuggled from southern California to Mexico.

The lawsuit added that Time said Mr. Nasser Haro could not be prosecuted in the United States because he was a key source for the CIA on Mexican and Central American affairs.

William H. Kennedy, who was fired as U.S. attorney in San Diego earlier this month by the Reagan administration, reportedly lost the

job because he publicly identified Mr. Nasser Haro as "an indispensable" CIA source. Mr. Kennedy's statement was printed in the March 26 edition of the San Diego Union.

Mr. Mitchelson, who said that neither the newspaper nor the magazine had tried to reach Mr. Nasser Haro, said he has demanded that the newspaper print a retraction within 20 days or face a libel suit. Spokesmen for the magazine and the newspaper said they would stick by their stories.

Mr. Nasser Haro, 52, speaking Wednesday through an interpreter, said he was not involved in any car theft ring and never worked for the CIA. He said he had resigned his post in the Directorate of Federal Security, Mexico's equivalent of the FBI, for personal reasons. Mr. Mitchelson said later that his client had resigned because his principal backer in the Mexican government had failed in his bid for the presidential nomination.

Gambian Leader Unhurt in Crash

Reuters

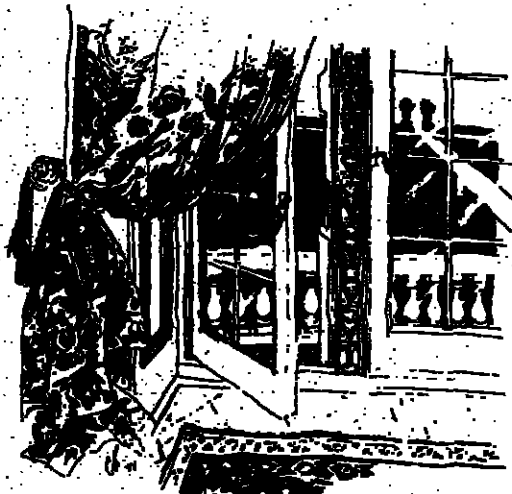
BANJUL, Gambia — President Dawda K. Jawara escaped without injuries but a former vice president was killed in a helicopter crash on Wednesday night during a campaign tour, officials said on Thursday.

The former vice president was Alioune Badara Njie. Several presidential aides were injured, the officials said.

The crash occurred near Brikama, about 180 miles (290 kilometers) from Banjul, where Sir Dawda was campaigning before presidential and parliamentary elections scheduled for May 4 and 5.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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At the Lebanese Border

The Israeli government, eyeing the Palestine Liberation Organization buildup and the Syrian presence in Lebanon, had been looking for an occasion to hit, and it would have been extraordinary if it had not found one. In the event, the occasion was provided by the killing of two Israelis abroad — a diplomat shot in Paris and a soldier whose jeep was blown up in a section of southern Lebanon in effect occupied by Israel.

The Israeli Air Force responded, as usual hitting some military targets and some civilians. As night fell, the question was whether Israel would consider that it had adequately shown its steel, and whether the PLO and perhaps Syria would feel compelled to retaliate. The United States was urging restraint. This is a difficult moment for Israel. It is uprooting, in great pain, thousands of its settlers and preparing to yield up the last slice of Sinai by midnight on Sunday for a peace with Egypt whose content must remain uncertain at best for a very long time. In the West Bank and Gaza it faces a Palestinian nationalist movement that it cannot conceiv-

ably succeed in suppressing; its very effort strains its relations with numerous countries, even friends such as the United States. Across the Lebanese border sits a PLO army in a position and perhaps of a mind to do considerable harm. Syria's forces in Lebanon are also substantial and dangerous.

In these circumstances, it is not surprising that the Israeli government should be in a frightened, prickly and somewhat reckless mood and that it should be demanding from both Egypt and the United States assurances that they mean to stick to their commitments to Israel. The Israeli military action on Wednesday, a taste of the Begin government's dream of breaking the back of the PLO's armed forces, can be considered as a test of Egyptian and American constancy.

So this is not the moment for sermons to Israel. It is a moment for respect for Israel's anguish — and for mourning the latest victims of Israeli-Palestinian hostility. It is a moment to hope that the cease-fire across the Lebanese border holds.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Reading the Rio Pact

Argentina has invoked the wrong treaty at the wrong time to promote the illusion that all Latin American nations support its seizure of the Falklands.

They do not, and some that do serve only their own territorial ambitions.

By appealing to the Rio Pact against intrusion into the hemisphere, the generals in Buenos Aires choose the semblance of diplomacy over the real thing.

Their turn to the Organization of American States can only produce a useless confrontation of foreign ministers next week. The United States pointedly abstained from approving the meeting; the junta would be foolish to ignore that signal. Argentina's resistance to compromise can only increase the pressures for the Reagan administration to side more openly with Britain.

That partisanship would not just be an expression of cultural affinity. Americans neither know nor care very much about who has the better claim to those long-disputed islands. But they are well aware that 1,800 Falklanders should not be absorbed into a military dictatorship through a coup de main that affronts all international norms.

In fact, those norms are spelled out in the very first article of the treaty that Argentina would invoke against Britain. The Reciprocal Assistance (Rio) Pact of 1947 opens with the declaration that 19 Western Hemisphere nations "condemn war and undertake in their international relations not to resort to the threat or use of force in any manner inconsistent with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations or of this treaty."

Having violated that commitment, Argentina cheekily accuses Britain of attacking an American republic, in violation of Article 6. The impudence is compounded by crude hints that Buenos Aires will rely on Soviet aid to sustain its aggression. For the main purpose of the Rio Pact was to shield the hemisphere against Soviet intrusion.

A vague sense of hemispheric solidarity predictably produced 18 votes for convening a ministers' conference. Only Colombia and Trinidad joined the United States in abstaining. But support for Argentina is tepid, except for such notable exceptions as Venezuela and Guatemala, which have standing territorial claims in Guyana and Belize concerning frontiers fixed by Britain.

The Reagan administration is right to try to sidetrack this play and to keep the Royal Navy treading water while new British proposals are considered. This war is better fought, better later than sooner.

If the threat of it has still not registered in Buenos Aires, one good way to give diplomacy a further chance will be for the United States to rebut this Argentine challenge with a more pronounced tilt toward Britain.

This dispute does not represent a new colonial thrust by a European power into the Western Hemisphere. Nor is it a Soviet challenge, except as Argentina's maneuvers facilitate Moscow's meddling. The Rio nations should stand by their first principle and join the United Nations in condemning Argentina's resort to force.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

After Israel's Raid in Lebanon

The aggression has many aims, including embarrassment of Egypt at this critical stage, aggravating tension in Lebanon and exercising a sort of hegemony over the area, so as to convince the world community that any settlement which is not acceptable to Israel can never see the light. It is not expected that Lebanon's complaint to the Security Council will be of any avail. It is likely that Israeli aggressions will increase after withdrawal from Sinai. There is no alternative for the Arabs but to rely on self-defense.

— From Al Rai (Amman).

[Arabs must] quit bickering, reunite and face the increasingly ferocious Zionist attacks on the Arab nation.

— From the Saudi Press Agency (Riyadh).

U.S. veto power in the Security Council has become like a sword ready to fall on Arab necks at any time, in favor of Israel. Israel has a free hand to hit whenever and wherever it pleases in the Arab world, without fear of regional or international punishment. At the current perilous stage, Israel and the United States are eager to emasculate the Arabs, deprive them of self-confidence.

— From Akhbar Al Khaliq (Bahrain).

Letter

Airports

Regarding "24 Airports That Scare Even Pilots" (HT, March 6). The article lists airports rated by pilots as "deficient," without serious analysis and without giving the airports a chance to be heard. Pilots are entitled to have their views, but so are airports.

The International Federation of Airline Pilots Associations endorses airport safety rating lists compiled by national groups of pilots, which often reflect the frustrations felt as the result of their inability to persuade their state authorities to provide their airports with a specific type of equipment that is all too superfluous to the airports' type of traffic and operation.

Would the U.S. Federal Aviation Authority allow millions of passengers a year to use Los Angeles International Airport (the world's second busiest) if it were really unsafe, as IFALPA claims? Safety ratings of airports, based on questionable criteria, and their communication to mass cir-

ulation international publications tend to distort the airports' image. In fact, airports are adversely affected not only by being placed on an IFALPA "black list" but even more so by the mostly inaccurate interpretations given to these ratings.

In many places around the world, the airports concerned flatly reject IFALPA's accusations. May I propose that, rather than debating the matter in the press at large, local aviation authorities prepare status reports, which would be discussed by all concerned sectors of the national aviation industry thoroughly and exhaustively, to see whether or not the pilots' accusations are well-founded. Instead of having pilots draw up lists of "deficient" airports (or perhaps having airports compile lists of "deficient" pilots). I trust this proposal would help cure the problem at the source, and avoid giving unnecessary emotional tinge to originally technical problems.

As the article correctly stated, flying is one of the safest ways of

traveling, and air accidents — there are very few — are caused by a combination of factors, including: pilot and control errors, bad weather, faulty instruments, aircraft engine problems, breakdown in communications, and poor airport facilities. Failure to take all these factors into account gives a very distorted picture.

It is important to stress that all regular and alternate airports for international operations are listed in the International Civil Aviation Organization's Air Navigation Plan. This plan, regularly updated, lists airports' physical characteristics and the type of aircraft they may accommodate. It is obvious that should ICAO and national aviation authorities find an airport unsafe, they would not let it be used.

I doubt whether airports scare pilots, but I'm afraid your article and its title may unnecessarily scare air travelers.

JOHN MULKERN,
Chairman, Airport Associations
Coordinating Council,
Geneva.

Israel 34 Years On: The Myths Keep Changing

By Flora Lewis

JERUSALEM — The state of Israel, which next month will complete its 34th year, has a history of unrelied drama, sometimes triumphant, often deeply painful, always changing.

When I arrived in the middle of the 1948 war, the first people I met after an arduous journey were three soldiers.

One was an Irishman, naturally called Paddy, who had defected from the British Army with his tank. Asked why, he said jauntily, "I'm a mercenary. I couldn't resist that two pounds [then about \$8] a month they pay here."

The other two were Jewish, sun-bronzed cousins from Rhodesia. They had volunteered, they said,

because "we knew when we walked off the ship we'd be in the one country where you can joke about Jews without being anti-Semitic."

Later I met the first chief of police, a Frenchman. "The point," he said, "is to be a normal country. We have Jewish policemen. Jewish criminals. Jewish whores. We're making it."

There was a sense of wonder at the sheer existence of the state, despite terrible danger; an awe and delight so great it had to be expressed with humor.

Gradually, the newborn state developed lusty strength and confidence. Myths faded, myths about

the Jewish character and about the capacity of Jews for physical labor. Many came from Oriental countries (they are perhaps a majority now), and the myth was destroyed that Israel's problem among Arabs was its Western, modern character in an area swamped in tradition. When the Israelis became more Levantine, more integrated with the climate and geography — so went the conventional wisdom — they and the Arabs will get along better. The opposite happened. It is the people who brought their memories from Moslem lands who have the most strident, emotional hostility to Arabs.

When a new generation rises — went another myth — it will have learned to live without complete Jews in the neighborhood. And then when Israel is more securely armed, argued Henry Kissinger, it will be more generous.

But the expanded armaments and the sense of power haven't diminished the fear; they have transformed it so that now when Arabs come to fear Israel, many Israelis seem to fear peace.

"Our country is shrinking," complained one early Zionist about the impending Sinai withdrawal, although he is a man of great gentleness with little taste for acquisition.

A young woman, a political critic of the harsh policies of Prime Minister Begin, said, "We are afraid of the land for nothing." For peace? "It's only a promise," she said. "How do we know?"

Peace can never be more than a promise. It isn't an object.

There are two broad strains in Israeli opinion now. They overlap, not only between political and social groups but even within individuals. One yearns for peace and shrinks from the endless prospect of violence that seems to be ahead. The other suspects peace as a trap, the ultimate risk that can only be parried with land and the readiness to strike hard.

The degradation of being an occupying power imposing its will on unarmed civilians is felt in Israel, but so is the insidious sense of natural superiority bred by success and privilege.

Jerusalem's Mayor Teddy Kollek, one of the few who has frequent social contacts with Arabs

and who is a blunt, highly vocal critic of occupation policy, said, "But the Arabs don't help either. When did an Arab speak out against an act of terrorism?"

He thinks a majority of Israelis would still accept a compromise with Palestinians, as they have accepted — however wanly — the withdrawal from Egypt's territory, in return for a promise of peace. But time is running out.

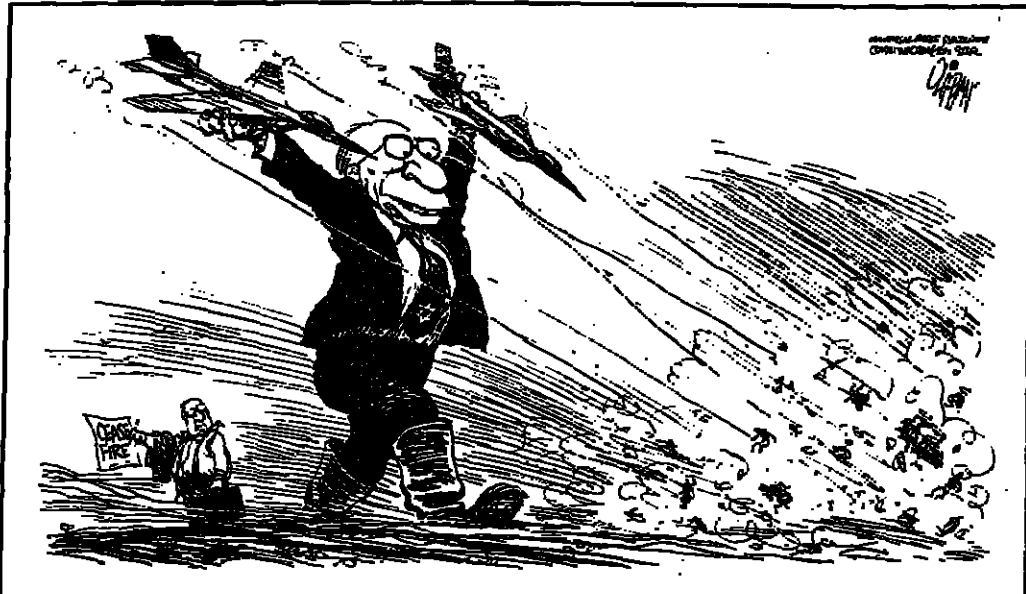
Kollek quotes the founding prime minister, David Ben-Gurion, in retirement, telling a Palestinian several years after the 1967 war, "You'd better hurry. The Israeli appetite will grow."

Now new myths are taking hold, myths of super strength, myths of justification based on ancient history. It is a tragedy of the deadly Arab-Israeli embrace that the partners never manage to discard their myths and reach an awareness of realities at the same time.

The months ahead are going to be crucial. If, as Egypt's government hopes, the return of Sinai leads other Arab countries to conclude that negotiation is the one way to success, there is still a chance of eventual settlement. However, if the impasse persists much longer, the chance will be lost again until another tragedy brings drastic change.

A new period is opening in the Middle East. Each element affects the others. Jordan is badging, but it is afraid to join Egypt's isolation. The PLO's Yasser Arafat is worried. The Iraq-Iran war and Syria's renewed ambitions for preeminence are shifting alignments. If another person in the area has the late Anwar Sadat's courage, he must act soon.

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Checking One Salvadoran Guerrilla Back to His Words

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — Journalists are sometimes accused of cultivating a guerrilla chic, chasing after guerrillas and giving them an easy uniform that we deny to the authorities they wish to boot from power. This is the wrong rap. The trouble is not that we chase after guerrillas but that we don't chase after them hard enough.

We pursue them to their mountain redoubts but not to their intellectual and political roots. To do so is important because, notwithstanding the common myth that guerrillas are earthy folk springing from the soil of the people, their leaders customarily cross over from the educated or privileged middle class. They are talkative types, and long before they take up guns they are making statements or being written up in publications that many of us fail to read.

I write this in the grip of a rich 40-page essay, "Enemy Colleagues: A Reading of the Salvadoran Tragedy," by a Mexican writer and social critic, Gabriel Zaid. Appearing in the winter issue of the democratic socialist quarterly Dissent, it mines a lot of material that has appeared in the Mexican press and in some guerrilla sheets but has not been dis-

gested in either journalistic or, I gather, official analysis in the United States.

Three of Zaid's points merit reflection:

• Joaquín Villalobos, one of five guerrilla leaders who has asked President Reagan for negotiations, had a disagreement with a colleague named Roque Dalton, a poet, in 1975. Dalton was no innocent. He had poached on the guerrillas' "right to intellectual approach to the requirements of the Cuban revolution. He was, in another guerrilla group's words, "ruthlessly murdered" by Villalobos. Later, still another guerrilla leader, a friend of the victim, acknowledged he had found it "very hard" thereafter to do business with the killer. "But the needs of our people's struggle require it. The contradictions remain secondary."

• The reformist officers' coup of Oct. 15, 1979, was a watershed. The local Communist Party, whose emphasis on the political road had cost it the allegiance of militants, felt that the coup "initiated a process of change that will allow the country to emerge from the profound political, economic and

social crisis into which it has been plunged during 50 years of military governments."

The People's Revolutionary Army, for one, overcame its misgivings and quickly threw in with the "reformists and progressives."

• The same Villalobos, however, at once undertook military operations against the coup. "Why did we proceed in this manner? Because the situation was a grave of imperialism to decide the Salvadoran people. To have united behind the coup would have signaled a defeat — passing, if you like, but defeat nonetheless — of a revolutionary alternative. . . . The necessary risks had to be taken, beginning with the loss of our cadres." In other words, Villalobos, although he agreed with the coup's program, agreed to get some blood flowing and pry the democratic left out of its cooperation with the junta because the wrong people were in charge.

(Is there an echo in the statement of the guerrillas in Guatemala on the reformist officer coup there? "The recent coup d'état is a farce and a trick that gives the army time to breathe," they said, resuming fire.)

All this bears on the current talk of a negotiated settlement. The guerrillas would not accept even a junta with a program they favored in 1979. They undercut the inclination of their own political associates to favor that junta. Zaid suggests that Villalobos is one guerrilla who is not about to accept any leadership he does not control, since "his position is vulnerable. At any moment his comrades could liquidate him politically, exposing him as Roque Dalton's assassin."

Being far from a rightist zealot, Zaid would bring pressure to bear on both army and opposition to stop tolerating "murders" within their ranks. He sees the purging — by amnesty and exile, not by liquidation or trial — of offenders in the army and police as the indispensable first step, since in terms of numbers of innocent deaths they bear the main responsibility.

Zaid would offer the guerrillas, too, amnesty and exile, seek to disconnect the political opposition from those who rejected the offer, and proceed to internationally supervised elections. His views throw cold water on any easy prospect of negotiations.

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Defense in Europe: Growing Economic Strains

By James Chace

NEW YORK — The Atlantic Alliance is in deep trouble. The Reagan administration's irresponsible rhetoric about limited nuclear war has led Europe's fears, to be sure, but Europe's wariness toward Reagan has less to do with mismanagement of the economy.

It is the dispute over U.S. economic policies that has shaken the alliance. How the United States controls inflation is of great concern to Europeans. The dollar is the key currency used all over the world in finance trade.

For most of the past decade, America financed its external trade deficit by simply creating more credit — IOUs that were worth less and less to whomsoever held them as U.S. deficits increased and Washington went on printing money to cover them.

High interest rates in America have sparked competitively high rates in Europe. As a result, with investment inhibited, unemployment on the rise and oil highly priced because of an overvalued dollar, the American recession spread across the Atlantic.

Had the drop in U.S. inflation rates been accompanied, as might have been expected, by a fall in interest rates, America would undoubtedly have embarked on a new, less inflationary period of expansion and helped pull the Western world along with it.

Instead the Reagan administration produced policies that may lead to deficits in the hundreds of millions of dollars over the next few years. Although the administration denies it, to cover these deficits the choice is either to print money with inflationary abandon, or to borrow on a scale so immense as to keep interest rates unacceptably high.

To those who would play down the emphasis on high deficits, response from abroad has been to look at the structure of the U.S. economy over the long term. While it is true that U.S. federal deficits as a percentage of gross national product have been lower than those of Japan or West Germany, which have had lower inflation rates, the savings rates abroad have been higher than those in America. In 1981, Japan's personal savings as a percentage of disposable income were about 18 percent, Germany's 13 percent, America's 5 percent. This level of savings is not high enough to support the level of borrowing that Washington will be forced to undertake.

The economic strains among Europe, Japan and America are likely to focus on how to reduce the U.S. deficits. It is at this point that the issue of defense spending will loom large.

Upon taking office, the Reagan administration decided to increase defense spending to about \$1.6 trillion through fiscal 1986, 14 percent more than President Carter had promised for the same period. Like President Johnson during the Vietnam buildup, Reagan is un-

willing to increase taxes to pay for the big increase in defense spending. Instead he seems prepared to risk large deficits while hoping that the economy will pick up.

When politicians compare U.S. spending on defense with that of the allies, the pressures to have the allies assume more of the defense burden are likely to increase. The response from Europe is not going to be sympathetic. French Finance Minister Jacques Delors has asked: "How can we defend an alliance with the United States when critics say that American policy is making us bankrupt?"

While America in 1980 spent more per capita on defense than the allies (\$644 compared to \$437 for Britain, the next highest) and 5.5 percent of its GNP (compared with an average for NATO of 3.4 percent, and 0.9 percent for Japan), Europeans claim this is only

fair since America plays the controlling role in NATO.

When, as they undoubtedly will, the allies balk at paying more for defense in order to help the United States set its domestic economic house in order, the pressure to pull U.S. troops out of Europe will grow. Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger warns: "The American people may not wish to bear the burden of necessary defense expenditures if they think some are doing less as we do more."

Until now, America's quarrels with Europe have largely centered on economic policy, without direct reference to NATO. But so long as Europe depends on the United States for its security, economic policy and military strategy are inextricably linked.

For three decades, from 33 to 50 percent of the U.S. defense budget has been devoted, directly or indi-

rectly, to forces to defend Western Europe. In the 1981 fiscal budget, the cost was reckoned at about \$81 billion. Such spending could be met more easily in an expanding economy, but today the United States faces deficits that may rise from \$111 billion in 1982 to almost \$140 billion by 1985.

In short, the administration is heavily committed to both a strong defense buildup and increased industrial productivity. But it faces growing deficits, high interest rates and the continuing threat of inflation — all of which may impede the economic recovery that the administration hopes for.

Moreover, even if there is an upturn in the U.S. economy, it is not likely to last without an effective effort to upgrade America's faltering industrial base. "Stagnation" seems to be the order of the day. This year, for the first time since

World War II, the government deficit will probably exceed America's net outlay for new plants and equipment. Since it is evident from an earlier round of budget cuts made in the fall of 1981 that the president is reluctant to cut defense spending, it will be tempting to point out that America can afford to cut defense spending while still maintaining a strong posture toward the Soviet Union by demanding that the European countries increase theirs.

If they do not do so, and if the Reagan economic program continues to falter, pressures for America to cut itself loose from Europe and take unilateral action will increase. The debate over the future of the Atlantic Alliance has only begun.

The writer is managing editor of Foreign Affairs magazine and the author of "Solvency: The Price of Survival." He contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

A Budget, Two Old Men and New Thinking

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — The negotiations aimed at producing a budget for the United States government for fiscal 1983 have been a series of many dimensions. This is his stakehouse, the White House, the fiscal poker, with the future of an ailing economy and the advantage in the 1982 and perhaps even the 1984 elections at risk. It is also a human struggle between Ronald Reagan and Tip O'Neill.

At first glance these men seem to be polar opposites. After 45 years in public office, House Speaker O'Neill is easily caricatured as a bumbling relic of the political past, a ward heeler who threatens harm to the Queen's English every time he puts down his cigar and opens his mouth.

Reagan, the movie actor and television host who took up a second career in politics as he was approaching retirement age, is just as easily caricatured as a lightweight charmer with a gift of gab but no talent for sustained leadership.

Each man has come to know that the other's caricature is a lie. O'Neill learned last year that Reagan is tough. Reagan is learning this year that O'Neill can be stubborn about his convictions.

In fact, the two men whose agreement is essential if there is to be a compromise on the budget have more in common with each other than either of them does with most of the others involved in the lengthy negotiations.

They are of an age: Reagan just past his 71st birthday, O'Neill approaching his 70th. Although they draw different lessons from it, both of them know, in a bone-deep personal way that younger politicians do not, what the struggle for survival meant in the hard times of their youth 50 years ago.

They both understand that this is a critical moment for them personally and for the parties and branches of government they lead.

For O'Neill, a rollback in promised Social Security payments is the first retreat from the promise of decent, dignified retirement which the sainted FDR made the cornerstone of the New Deal. Fulfilling that promise has kept the Democrats in almost unbroken control of Congress for 50 years.

For Reagan, an increase in tax rates contradicts the first principle of the philosophy he has preached since he left the Democratic fold, the belief that the only way to curb big government is to slow the torrent of taxes on which it feeds.

Only by sustaining that principle, he thinks, can the Republicans hold power on a long-term basis. These two men — so much alike and yet so different — lived through the same historical experience, the Great Depression and came to diametrically opposite conclusions. Reagan sees government as the source, not the solu-

tion, of the nation's economic ills, and O'Neill is just as convinced that, when all else fails, government must be ready to step in.

As Paul Clancy and Shirley Elder say in their biography of the speaker, in O'Neill's mind of working-class Cambridge "government was a means of delivering help to people in the neighborhoods — food, clothing, shelter. . . . O'Neill grew up knowing this as well as he knew his catechism."

Reagan, on the other hand, worked his way through college at the start of the Depression with a job as a summer lifeguard, making \$20 a week and saving almost all of it. As biographer Bill Boyarsky notes, Reagan said that one reason he could make his own way without government help was that "the boss paid you out of his pocket in cash. He didn't have to sit down and do a lot of paperwork for Social Security and all those things."

To ask these men at this point in their lives, to rethink the lessons of their youth and the principles of a lifetime is asking a lot. And a lot depends on their doing it.

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April 23: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1907: Paris Waiters Strike

PARIS — The strike of waiters, which first was confined to the cafés and beerhouses and then extended to the restaurants here, now threatens to affect the hotels. At the Hotel Continental, 42 waiters abandoned their service just a few minutes before the dinner was put on the table. They had demanded the right to wear mustaches and asked that the *fruits* (a charge by the hotel for broken china) be abolished. These conditions were accepted. The men then asked that the hotel recognize their syndicate. This the director refused to do, as in the eyes of the Paris restaurateurs and hotelkeepers this syndicate is not a trade but a political organization.

1932: Harvard Students Riot

BOSTON — Two thousand Harvard undergraduates battled police and firemen for five hours after raiding Radcliffe College dormitories and sending pajama-clad girl students fleeing to the streets. The rioters were finally dispersed by liberal use of tear gas, and 11 arrests were made. The invasion of the women's college followed a report that the clock bell hammer stolen a fortnight ago from the Memorial Hall had been hidden in a Radcliffe dormitory. The undergraduates tied up traffic in Harvard Square to stage a demonstration before they reached the women's college. The riot is described as the worst in the history of the university.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post John Hay Whitney (1904-1982) Chairman Katharine Graham Arthur Ochs Sulzberger Co-Chairmen General Manager, Ann Adams Lanyon 26-34 Hecuba Road, Room 1901, Hong Kong Tel. 2-28 59 18-19 Telex 91170 DITHTRHK		Lee W. Huebner Philip M. Foise Walter N. Wells Robert K. McCabe Samuel Abt Carl Gewirtz	Publisher Executive Editor Editor Deputy Editors Associate Editor
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American Artists and the Impact of 20th-Century Europe

By John Russell
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Once upon a time, Europe was wonderful for the visiting American artist. It took forever to get there, but when you finally got off the boat, life was cheap, the natives were friendly and great art fell from the sky.

Happy times! Something of their vibration lingers still in the work done in Rome, in Düsseldorf and Munich and in Paris by one generation after another of visiting Americans. You came for a season, and sometimes you stayed for a lifetime. The European masters were not standoffs. Your companions were glad to take your work home as a superior souvenir of their travels. You could winter in big cities and summer in the countryside and never be out of touch with a superior Bohemia. Many an American artist came to fulfillment in conditions such as those.

The 19th-century American writer in Europe operated as a paradigmatic explorer. Before him was a double task. He had to master every language of an ancient civilization. But he also had to come to terms with what Europe had to tell him about himself. And the same was true of the visiting American artist. What Henry James' Roderick Hudson had to do in the novel that bears his name, Thomas Eakins, John Singer Sargent and many another had to do in life.

Inner Awakenings

This is a great subject, and it is being very well tackled by American art historians with respect to the 19th century. But a whole new set of inner awakenings remains to be studied with respect to American visitors to Europe in the 20th century. What was the nature of the European experience? How did it last at full strength? Did it peter out, only to revive again? Or is it today no more than a picturesque survival to be undertaken at enormous expense for an uncertain reward?

No one exhibition could answer all these questions, but a two-part anthology devised by the Washburn Gallery has had some fascinating suggestions to offer. Entitled "American Artists Abroad 1900-1950," it has filled both the uptown and downtown Washburn galleries in an atmosphere of serene cogitation.

The first lesson to be learned, or relearned, is that there are very good painters who drop out of sight. A case in point is that of H. Lyman Sayen (1875-1918). Rarely on the market, and unless you are a regular visitor to what is now the National Museum of American Art in Washington, D.C., which has a large part of his output, you are unlikely to have seen a painting by him. A pupil in this country of Thomas Anshutz, he was in Paris

from 1906 to 1914 and is said to have been a student at the academy run by Matisse.

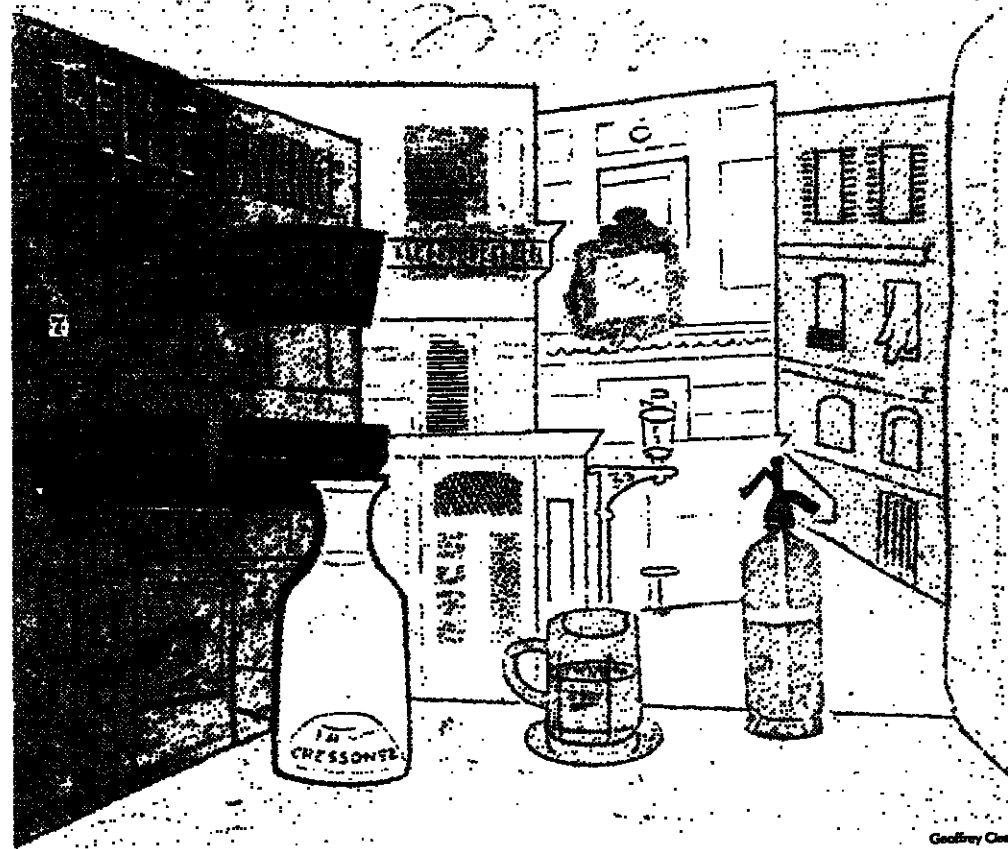
Those were heady years to be in Paris, and Sayen stands out among the Americans of his day for his ability to take the shock of Paris at full strength and not forfeit his own personality. The painting of his called "171 Boulevard Saint-Germain No. 1" packs a tremendous punch. Sayen's paint is dense but not clumsy. His color is strong but not lurid. In his handling of form — whether vegetable or architectural — he used radical simplifications that never look either perverse or contrived. Those sawed-off treestops are like none that we ever saw on the streets of Paris, but their outline ideally sets off the deep-set windows on the other side of the road. This painting proves that Sayen was not only a quick study, but a deep one.

Sayen was exceptional in that he looked into the childhood of new Parisian art in the first years of this century in such a way that we still feel the heat of it. Robert Henri, another Anshutz pupil, was 10 years older than Sayen, and on the evidence of the painting dated 1899 in this show he took a more conventional view of the Parisian scene. His subject is the Luxembourg Gardens, with two children sailing a boat in the big pond, a superabundance of trees in full leaf, the dome of the Pantheon way up at the back, and just a glimpse of the street scene in between.

It's a classic Parisian subject, and Henri gives it a somber distinction of tone. What he himself in his notes on the painting called "a heat cloud" turns the Pantheon dome to bronze, and the touches of bright color here and there are nicely judged. This is a grand, spacious, thoroughly distinguished piece of painting, but it lacks the sense of adventure that was to come a decade later not only to H. Lyman Sayen but to Max Weber and Patrick Henry Bruce, both of whom are well represented in this show.

The period immediately before 1914 was not, of course, the only time in the 20th century in which American artists prized Paris above all other European cities. Both in the 1920s and again after World War II, Paris nurtured Americans who were changed forever by their experience there. As Stuart Davis said, "Everything about the place struck me as being just about right. I had the feeling that this was the best place in the world for the artist to live and work; and at the time it was. There was so much of the past and the immediate present brought together on one plane that nothing seemed left to be desired."

"And," he went on, "there was no feeling of being isolated from America." Both in the 1920s and again after World War II there was a free-form American colony of



Stuart Davis' "Rue Lippe," an oil on canvas done in 1928.

painters, sculptors, writers and photographers in Paris. What Man Ray, Davis and Berenice Abbott had been to Paris before the Depression, Ellsworth Kelly, Sam Francis, Norman Bluhm, Joan Mitchell and others were to Paris in the 1950s. None of them was or is a slave to Parisian attitudes, but Paris touched them.

Davis is as always the ideal spokesman for Paris in the 1920s. His "Rue Lippe" of 1928 — lent for the occasion by the Andrew Crispo Gallery — has precisely the Astaire-like lightness of touch, the dancing sense of color and the feel-

ing for cameo portraiture that are the mark of Davis in Paris. The portraits in question are not of people, but of the soda siphon, the brand-name can, and the lavishly simple words ("Hotel" and "Tabac" among them) that served as navigational aids in the Paris of the day. Davis is here the George Gershwin of painting.

After World War II neither the state of art nor the state of Paris were conducive to that kind of light-footed approach. This was a convalescent city. The old carefree handmade life was gone forever. The primacy of Parisian art was al-

ready in dispute. To come to terms with Paris, and with oneself, posed a whole new set of problems.

The paintings at the downtown Washburn bear witness to these matters only obliquely, but as an ensemble they bear witness in straightforward and truthful style, to a period of transition. The Kelly, the Francis, the Mitchell and the Bluhm in particular now seem to be poised midway between past and present, Paris and New York. They make it more than ever clear that an important book has some day to be written about Americans in Paris after World War II.

13-Year-Old Out-Rubiks Rubik

United Press International

FORT COLLINS, Colo. — At 13, Jorg Brown works two paper routes, has earned 32 college credits in engineering, history and composition with straight A's and spends his spare time developing a more maddening version of Rubik's Cube.

Jorg is officially enrolled at Fort Collins High School, where he takes an advanced vocabulary class. But he also takes courses at Colorado State University and is hoping to be admitted to the school's electrical engineering program next fall.

"Last year I was in junior high and they were going through algebra again," Jorg said. "My dad

suggested I take calculus over here [at CSU]. Then we decided I might as well come over here full time."

Jorg said he "got hooked" on the Rubik's Cube last year after his calculus professor brought one to class. He had just about mastered the cube when a book explaining the solution was published.

"That made me mad, because I couldn't say I solved it by myself," he said.

Now, Jorg is working on his own version of the cube, which will have 98 individual cubes, instead of the Rubik's 26, and 25 squares on each side instead of nine.

Jorg said he planned to make his cube out of wood and sell a few to earn enough money to buy more

materials and mass-produce it in plastic. "If my new cube becomes successful, I might start a company and end my education with a bachelor's degree," he said. "If people have learned their lesson from the Rubik's and don't want another cube, I'll continue my education."

Jorg said he originally intended to major in mathematics in college, but switched to electrical engineering after discovering "there are fewer practical uses for math than there are for electricity."

Jorg's stepfather, Robert Brown, is an electrical engineer who began "a systematic program of education" for the boy at age 3. At 6, Brown said, "he completed the squares of quadratic equations."

Wayne Sleep: Ballet to West End

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — If it was a jolt for President Reagan when his son became a ballet dancer, the same could be said for Wayne Sleep's father, a Plymouth dockyard worker. As the principal dancer of the Royal Ballet explained, his parents "believed ballet dancers were peculiar people who wore tight like women wore stockings. In Russia, it's just the opposite and every little town has a ballet company. There's nothing sissy about it there."

Sleep's parents did back up their son, who won a Royal Ballet scholarship at the age of 12, and, he said, "They never once denied me anything. They earned so little money and never said they couldn't afford something like my fares or ballet shoes."

Just after he won the scholarship, the Royal Ballet School took the boy for tests and doctors said he would never grow beyond 5 foot 3. Sleep hung from door lintels to stretch his spine but eventually came to terms with the fact he was too small for the major classical roles. But his dazzling technique, serial lightness and puckishness turned him into a virtuoso performer. Sir Frederick Ashton and Kenneth MacMillan created parts especially for him. In a decade with the Royal Ballet, he won an avid following.

Sleep is quick to point out that "Nijinsky was only 5 foot 2. People forget that."

Doing two-and-a-half minute solos once a week didn't seem right. Sleep began to branch out, taking a bit part in the film "The Virgin Soldiers." In one swampy scene the camera crew had to slip a plank under the mud for him to walk on. He did radio plays, appeared in pantomime and even did send-ups of ballet dancers in television comedy. He founded his own dance company, DASH, "so that I could perform every kind of style under one roof — classical, modern, jazz, tap dancing."

Sleep, the public looked on him foremost as a ballet dancer. Andrew Lloyd Webber's "Cats," the hit musical based on T.S. Eliot's "Old Possum's Book of Practical Cats," changed that.

Sleep, as the sinuous Mr. Mistoffles, had to make down a 30-foot rope onto the stage. It was an exhausting part and he stuck to it for nine months. "You had to give 150 percent energy. You couldn't hang back by one percent. It was overtaking," he said.

Now he has the West End slot he wanted, again with the help of Lloyd Webber, in whose "Song



Wayne Sleep

and Dance," billed as "a concert for the theater." Sleep stars along with singer Marti Webb. In his half Sleep takes over with a dance troupe interpreting Lloyd Webber's "Variations," a semi-classical piece with his cellist brother Julian that sold over 250,000 copies as a record.

It is clearly stretching him and he loves every minute of it. There is perhaps a wistful hint of nostalgia for the days of the Royal Ballet: "To be in the West End is hard. I'd rather do three shows a week well than have to prove myself eight times. But you cannot let 1,500 people down one night because you are feeling tired. They'd be gone for ever. You cannot afford that."

There is no rupture with the Royal Ballet — "It's a mutual understanding. They know me when they call," but he does regret what he calls their current striving for physical perfection.

"If I started today, I would probably never have got in. They tend to take the physically perfect and forget about personality. And the physically perfect can be dull as ditchwater and incapable of strong emotions. Nijinsky, de Valois and Ashton were great dancers, but they were also great individuals," he said.

With ballet dancers, as with sports stars, there is the ever-present question of time running out. At 30, Sleep seems delighted with his life today because he feels "when you are at your peak, you must work." But, he adds, "Nureyev is 44 and he's still going. Fred Astaire was still tap dancing at 56."

Cézanne Surprises in Liège

By Rona Dobson

International Herald Tribune

LIÈGE, Belgium — This city likes to align itself firmly with French-Inspired culture. The area's inhabitants tend to think of themselves as Walloons, not as Belgians, speak French or Walloon dialects and cherish links with France.

Since its renovation two years ago, the Musée Saint-Georges has seen a parade of French art including Dufy, Lurcat and Toulouse-Lautrec. Now work by Cézanne from around the world is on show until May 9 in the Salle Saint-Georges on the ground floor. The rest of the museum is devoted to Walloon art from the 16th to the 20th centuries.

The Cézanne show has some surprises, like the bizarre, unusually melodramatic painting called "The Murder," on loan from Liverpool. In stormy darkness with livid green foreground highlighting, a woman is held down by a bulky, seemingly female, figure while a man raises his arm to strike with a dagger, the force of his action emphasized by the flying folds of his jacket. This strange painting is said to have served as a source work for German Expressionism.

Others are more recognizably Cézanne: round and glowing red-gold apples; houses perched on steep hillsides with simple outlines in mellow brick; a landscape in shades of blue and green; a mountain, Sainte-Victoire, in changing color haze, and the portraits. One of the most interesting of them, from the Hous-

ton Museum of Fine Arts, shows Cézanne's wife looking outward with an air of that placid patience she must have possessed to endure the hours of posing he exacted, her dress of light sea-blues and swirling greens merged in a color mass that holds the main foreground firmly.

The portrait of his father, which concentrates much more on conveying character, profiles a square-jawed man studying a news sheet, with facial lighting emphasizing the features. Cézanne senior tried hard to pressure his artist son into banking but finally recognized defeat and freed his son from financial worries for the rest of his life.

In the no-nonsense pose seated on a plain kitchen chair, the confident set of the face, the concentration of attitude, Cézanne has given his father an air of intelligent authority without arrogance or obstinacy. As well as a family gesture, the portrait must have been Cézanne's tribute to a man he admired.

Two of Cézanne's many bathing groups are in the show, one from Chicago rich in violet blues and greens, a landscape conveyed entirely by soft washes of color. There are just under 50 Cézanne paintings, drawings and watercolors, and these provide a show of manageable size that scans the surface of the artist's output with sympathy and an eye to something a little out of the ordinary.

Musée Saint-Georges, 36 Foronstrée, Liège, open 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Closed Mondays.

French Show Growing Concern Over Crime

Cabinet Quarrel Highlights Debate on Extent of Problem, Possible Remedies

By William Echikson

Los Angeles Times Service

PARIS — Behind the dispute within the government here about public security and police powers lies a growing concern among French over what many view as an alarming crime rate.

A recent spate of terrorist acts may have played a part in precipitating a public squabble between Justice Minister Robert Badinter and Interior Minister Gaston Defferre over whether police should be able to stop anyone for an identity check and whether they have the right to shoot after giving a warning. The government Wednesday proposed a bill that would strictly limit those identity checks.

But crime has been emerging as a major issue here for some years.

In a country of 54 million, there were about 2.6 million crimes of all types in 1980, the last year for which the Interior Ministry has statistics. That was an increase of 12.7 percent, or almost 300,000 crimes, from 1979. The total number of crimes approximately doubled during the 1970s, the statistics indicate.

The statistics have become the field on which a political battle has been fought.

Stricken by Violence

Politicians of the right say the figures show the need for more law and order. "Which of you has not been stricken, in your family or your immediate surroundings, by violence," former Justice Minister Alain Peyrefitte asked Frenchmen two years ago on television.

Mr. Peyrefitte was arguing for his so-called security-and-liberty law, a sweeping tightening of France's penal code, which the administration of Valéry Giscard d'Estaing pushed through parliament during its last year in office.

To counter supposed laxity by some French judges, the law limited judges' discretionary powers, cutting back on suspended sentences in favor of firm jail terms. It also gave wide power to the police to make identity checks and sped up the machinery of justice in cases where a suspect is caught in a criminal act.

The left, then out of power, joined judges and lawyers marching in the street in opposition. Christening the law "repression and uncertainty," leftists denounced it as a return to the top-down justice of the wartime Vichy regime.

Rise in Offenses

The left conceded that there has been a rapid rise in offenses, but pointed out that much of the increase consisted of nonviolent crimes — housebreakings, for example, rose by 41.7 percent from 1963 to 1980. From 1972 to 1980, the only period for which data could be obtained, the number of assaults not ending in death declined by 60 percent. The leftists maintain that there is no reason for blanket repression.

The Socialists came to power last May with a pledge to repeal the Peyrefitte law. Justice Minister Badinter appointed Jacques Léautaud, a professor of criminology at the Sorbonne, to head a committee charged with writing a more liberal bill.

In an interview, Mr. Léautaud said he believed the crime statistics had been blown out of proportion. "Criminology is going up everywhere, in the developed and undeveloped world," he said. "Crime has risen less here during the past 10 years than during the 1960s."

Interior Ministry statistics show that the average annual rise in total offenses was more than 10 percent during the 1960s, but was less than 9 percent during the 1970s. Mr. Léautaud said he believes 1980 might be an aberration.

The Economy and Crime

He put forth a theory that ties crime to economic growth: When the economy is expanding there is more to steal, so more is stolen, and the opposite occurs when the economy contracts. It was natural, he said, that crime should have risen more rapidly during the prosperous 1960s than during the relatively depressed 1970s.

Such interpretations, however, provide little solace to the average Frenchman. A poll last year in the newsmagazine L'Express showed that under unemployment and inflation, lack of security is the Frenchman's greatest worry. Nearly three-fourths of those polled said they believed crime was out of control.

The rise in lawbreaking, on a scale unknown in the first half of the century, has been especially disturbing to older people.

The growth in crime became a problem after World War II, when France began to shed its rural character and urbanize. Some French specialists said that crime tends to rise exponentially as cities grow beyond 250,000 people.

As a result, Mr. Defferre, like his conservative predecessors in the Interior Ministry, has felt it necessary to act firmly. He has authorized the hiring of about 6,000 more policemen and increased spending to modernize equipment and stations.

"We want to make the police more effective," said Jean-Michel Belorgey, a Socialist deputy in the National Assembly, who in January completed a report for Mr. Defferre on police reforms.

As a result, the Interior Ministry has found itself at times in opposition to the Ministry of Justice, as in the offense-Badinter dispute. And Wednesday, before the assembled Cabinet at the Elysee Palace, President François Mitterrand reaffirmed his intention of upholding the Peyrefitte law, saying it "not only did not protect people or property, it threatened liberty."

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Study Indicates Quasars Are At Galaxy Centers

By George Alexander

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — A team of California Institute of Technology astronomers has found the first substantive evidence that quasars — extremely bright, mysterious objects scattered throughout the heavens — are located at the centers of star-filled galaxies.

Astronomers have long believed quasars to be the active nuclei of galaxies, but have so far been unable to see clearly a galaxy surrounding a quasar. That is because quasars are so far away that they appear through telescopes as little more than pinpoints of intense light. Moreover, their brightness blots out the light of anything else in their immediate vicinity, although some astronomers have detected small patches of faint, "fuzzy" light around some of them.

Now, using sensitive electronic detectors attached to the 200-inch Palomar Mountain telescope near San Diego, Prof. J. Beverly Oke and a research fellow, Todd A. Boroson, have looked very closely at the faint light surrounding the quasar, which is designated in catalogues as 3C 48, and found the telltale radiation of millions of stars — a galaxy.

Mr. Oke and Mr. Boroson were aided considerably by a computer that subtracted the light of both the quasar and the luminosity of the night sky from the image recorded by the telescope, leaving only the faint light surrounding the quasar.

When the two astronomers then did a spectrographic analysis of that fuzzy light, they found that certain wavelengths were missing. "What these lines mean," Prof. Oke said in a telephone interview, "is that there's a lot of gas surrounding [the quasar 3C 48] and something has caused that gas to condense into stars."

Although they cannot make out the exact shape of the galaxy that envelops the quasar, which is five billion light-years away, the pattern of the light is very similar to that which astronomers have seen in pinwheel-like spiral galaxies. A light-year is 5.88 trillion miles or 9.4 trillion kilometers.

The pattern came as something of a surprise, Prof. Oke said, because most astronomers have been inclined to think that quasars would be associated with cigar-shaped elliptical galaxies.

Prof. Oke and Mr. Boroson were also surprised by the additional suggestion that the stars in the galaxy surrounding quasar 3C 48 are of the hot, young variety, and not of the cool, older stars that had been hypothesized.

If this impression is corroborated, Prof. Oke said, it implies that shock waves coming from the quasar are still triggering bursts of star formation.

The new information does not answer the question of what a quasar is. The model most widely accepted by astronomers is that a quasar is a massive "black hole" at the center of a galaxy.

As that matter swirls inward, it becomes so rolled by the black hole's immensely powerful gravitational fields that it emits a wide range of radiation.



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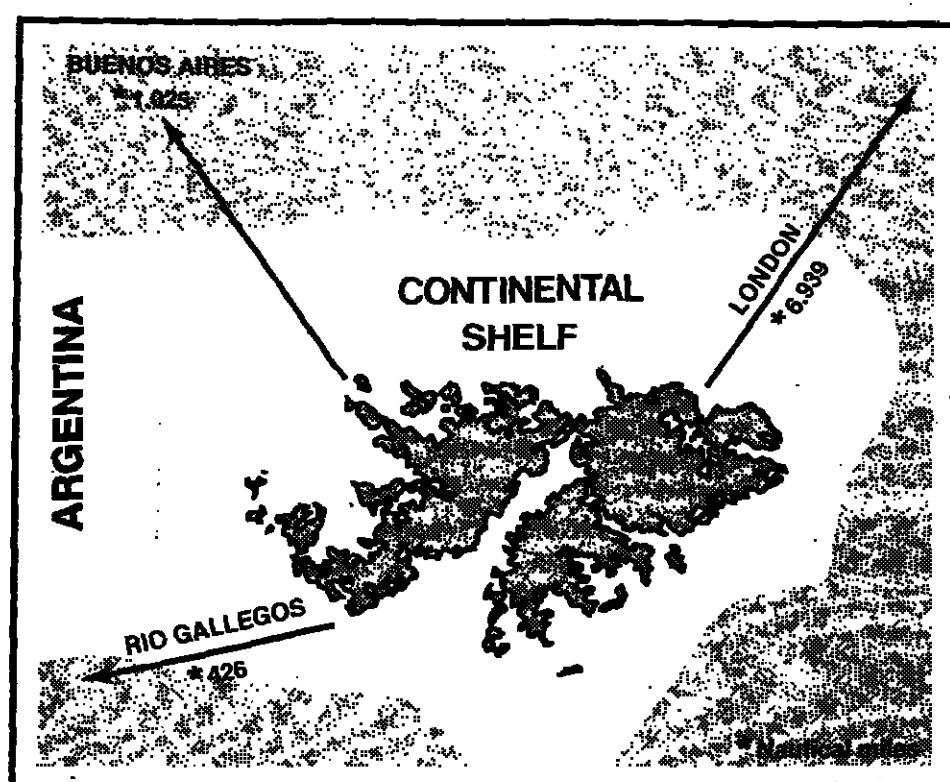
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Some facts you may want to know about the Malvinas and have probably never been told.



The Malvinas are a group of islands off the coast of Argentina. The British call them the Falklands. They were discovered on April 7, 1504 by the famous Florentine navigator and cartographer, Amerigo Vespucci.

Held by Spain from 1600 until 1811

Spain held legal rights to the Islands from January 24, 1600 until February 11, 1811. These rights were never formally disputed by any other nation during that period.

However, in the mid-1700's, "Squatters" from France and England enjoyed brief stays in the Islands. Frenchmen from St. Malo (hence the name "Malouines") settled there between 1764 and 1767, but left as a result of the enforcement of Article 6 of the "Pacto de Familia" between Spain and France.

The British moved into the Islands around 1765, were expelled by the Spaniards in February 1768, returned in 1771, and left again on May 20, 1774. Spain then placed the Islands under the jurisdiction of Buenos Aires.

Between 1774 and 1811, Spain appointed nine successive governors of the Malvinas. On March 18, 1811, the last of these governors, Gerardo Bondas, was instructed by his government to abandon the Islands.

Argentina became an independent nation in July 1816, taking over the territories formerly ruled by Spain from Buenos Aires.

The Malvinas remained unoccupied until 1820 when the government of Buenos Aires commissioned an American named David Jewitt to take them over. Jewitt had joined the Argentine Navy "to serve the great cause of American independence." He arrived in the Islands commanding the Argentine Frigate "Heroína" on November 2, 1820 and informed the Government of Buenos Aires that he had "taken possession of the Islands in the name of the country to which they belong by natural law."

In 1822 Luis Vernet, an entrepreneur from Hamburg, persuaded the Argentine government to grant him sealing and fishing rights. In 1829 Vernet was appointed Governor.

By 1830, the Malvinas were undisputedly a part of Argentina.

1833: By Jingo, We've Done It

On January 2, 1833, the British occupied the Islands by force. They ordered the Argentines out and forbade them to return.

Until April 2, 1982, any Argentine visiting the Islands had to show his return ticket on arrival.

In 1851 the British granted the "Falkland Islands Company" a virtual monopolistic control over the Islands' economy.

This company profited handsomely until recently. Although its fortunes are certainly on the wane, it has always been a stumbling block in the negotiations between Britain and Argentina.

Second Class Citizens

The population of the Island is divided in two categories: The locals—who call themselves "Kelpers" after the seaweed that grows in abundance off-shore—and the British.

The latter includes governmental officials, high ranking officers of the Falkland Island Co., radio operators, etc.

The "Kelpers" have historically been excluded from the more relevant jobs, are not considered British citizens and are only allowed to visit Great Britain once every two years and for a short period of time.

The highest ranking authorities of the Archipelago are appointed directly by London.

The islanders are second class citizens. They have no right of "Abode" in Great Britain unless they are grandchildren of British citizens.

Dwindling Population

In 1937 nearly 3,000 people inhabited the Islands. Today less than 1,800 remain.

Many Islanders emigrated when they realized that there was little future left for them under British rule.

Britain has never shown an active interest in the Islands. There are no proper hospitals nor educational facilities. Many children from Malvinas have to attend school in Argentina and Uruguay. Many sick Islanders have been restored to health at hospitals in mainland Argentina.

A British ship arrives at the Islands once every three months.

The only airstrip on the Islands was built by Argentina which has, since 1972, maintained the only regular air service to and from the continent, thus providing the only real link between the Malvinas and the rest of the world.

All the fuel for the islands is supplied by the Argentine Petroleum company.

Argentine teachers have been working on the Islands for nearly ten years.

All of these efforts by Argentina were commended by the United Nations (Resolution 3160 of December 14, 1973).

Give Us—And Them—A Chance

Argentina has not regained the Islands to inflict injury or loss on the local inhabitants, nor to modify their lifestyle.

Argentina does not wish to force anyone to change their citizenship. After all, a community of 17,000 British subjects lives peacefully and has prospered in Argentina.

Argentina is willing to negotiate a special statute for the Islanders that will guarantee their interests and preserve their rights.

Furthermore, Argentina is willing to grant special rights and economic assistance that will create better conditions for the development of the economy and the welfare of the Islanders.

A Colony?—You Decide

Article 73 of the Charter of the United Nations establishes the obligation by member states administering non-autonomous territories to report regularly to the Secretary General on the conditions in these territories.

Complying with this obligation, Great Britain has periodically submitted reports on the Malvinas to the Secretary General, thus recognizing the colonial status of this territory.

On December 20, 1960, resolution 1514 (XV) of the general assembly established the need to put an immediate end to colonialism.

As a result of this resolution, a special committee was set up to deal with cases of de-colonization. This committee of 24 members included the Malvinas Islands in the list of territories to be de-colonized.

In 1965, the General Assembly issued resolution 2065 (XX) which declared the Malvinas a colony, acknowledged the dispute between Argentina and Great Britain and urged both governments to initiate negotiations without further delay.

Put It On The Back Burner, Chum

Britain has consistently stalled on the discussions. For the past 17 years almost no progress has been made.

British negotiators have delayed, procrastinated and refused to take decisions conducive to a reasonable agreement. Always polite, but hardly ever constructive.

By 1975 Argentina was losing its patience. The government recalled its Ambassador from London and asked the British Ambassador in Buenos Aires to leave.

However, two years later, talks were resumed at Argentina's initiative.

In 1981, at the United Nations, Argentina warned the United Kingdom that it would not allow the Malvinas to continue as a British Colony and asked for renewed and serious negotiations.

Argentina made a final diplomatic proposal in February of this year. It suggested that a permanent committee be set up to deal with the matter. The United Kingdom did not accept this proposal.

What Happened At Leith

Leith is a tiny settlement on the Island of San Pedro in the South Georgias, a dependency of the Malvinas. It was once a whaling station. The factory is still there, obsolete and unused for many years.

An Argentine entrepreneur by the name of Constantino Davidoff was awarded a formal contract to dismantle the factory and sell it off as scrap. The British government was aware of this contract and requested Mr. Davidoff to furnish a list of the personnel that would be involved in the job. Mr. Davidoff complied with this request.

On arrival, Mr. Davidoff's group of 43 workmen hoisted the Argentine flag, which caused yet another diplomatic point of contention. But the British sent the HMS Endurance to evict the Argentines from the Island.

The Argentine Navy responded by sending the ship "Bahia Paraiso"—a vessel used for supplying its scientific bases in the Antarctic—to prevent the eviction.

On March 30, news from London indicated that the nuclear submarine Superb had left Gibraltar for the Antarctic together with a conventional submarine. London's Independent Television Network program "News at 10" said that, as well as the subs, a Royal Navy tanker was also on its way.

On April 2, Argentina reacted to this impending aggression by occupying the Malvinas, South Georgias and Sandwich Islands. The occupation of the islands was carried out without a single loss of life to the British. The Union Jack was lowered, neatly folded, and returned to the outgoing governor. The British then countered by sending a huge Naval force, including nuclear-powered submarines and two aircraft carriers. They proclaimed a 200-mile war zone around the Islands and threatened to "shoot first" at any Argentine ship found in this zone.

The threat of all out war is therefore the end result of a series of escalating responses to a relatively minor incident in the South Georgias.

After 17 fruitless years of negotiations to gain back what had been unfairly taken from her, Argentina finally decided to reclaim control of the Malvinas. The incident at Leith was simply the straw that broke the camel's back.

28 Million Argentines Recover the Malvinas

The question of the Malvinas has little or nothing to do with whatever government happens to be in power in Argentina.

Not all the Argentines share the same views on politics or on economics, much less on governments, but we all share the same view on the Malvinas. About this there should be no mistake. The Malvinas are a common national cause.

Sorry

Argentina does not bear a grudge against Britain or its people. There are over 100,000 Argentines of British descent in Argentina. Britain has investments worth billions of dollars in our country. Britain has played a significant role in the making of modern Argentina.

For almost 150 years, the Malvinas issue has embittered the relationship between two nations that have many things in common.

We are a peaceful people. We have not fought a war since the Mid-19th century, but we firmly believe that what is ours, is ours. Sorry.

Ruben Fabre, M.D. Doris Fabre, Housewife. Jorge S. Cerruti, M.D. Isaac Escesse, M.D. Carmen Halac, Housewife. Laura Fracassi, Business Woman.

Stela de Fracassi, Housewife. Elena Clerici, Housewife. Nelly G. de Ves Losada, Housewife. Carlos Kayan, Businessman. Roberto R. Borton, Insurance. Julian M. Magdaleno, Consultant. Alejandro Danilevsky, Civil Engineer, Professor.

Maria K. Balbi, Housewife. Miguel A. Balbi, M.D. Juan R. Ceballos, M.D. Elias Halac, M.D. J. A. Yaryura Tobias, M.D. Alejandro di Paola, Advertising. Jorge Ves Losada, Merchant Marine. Mario E. Clerici Guerriero, Merchant Marine.

Nestor C. L. Granelli, Oceanographer. Luis Dolan, Priest. Patricio J. McCormick, Businessman. Margarita N. Lutteral, Lawyer. Roberto Caló, Businessman. Ramón Mujica Lainez, Journalist. Miguel Cima, M.D. Carlos F. Montero, M.D.

Fernando D. Astigueta, M.D. Enrique Neil, Businessman. Enzo Jorge Ramirez, Lawyer. Roberto Cabrera, Professor. Edisto Aguirre, Watchmaker. Jorge Newbery, Architect. Arnaldo Rinaldi, Businessman. Horacio Milberg, Banker. Felipe A.M. de la Balze, Banker.

This advertisement is sponsored by a group of Argentine citizens residing in New York State.

16 W. 30th STR. N.Y.C. N.Y. 10001

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Lloyd's Severs Argentine Insurance Business

LONDON—Lloyd's of London, the international insurance concern, has severed all insurance business with Argentina, a Lloyd's spokesman said Thursday.

David Lerner said Lloyd's underwriters quit writing insurance for Argentina firms April 3 when the British government imposed an embargo on trade with Argentina one day after Argentina seized the Falkland Islands. Mr. Lerner said the ban applied to renewal of existing policies and new business.

In Sydney, chairman Peter Green said Thursday that Lloyd's has advised its members not to take on insurance business with Argentina and, if possible, to cancel all policies held by interests in Argentina.

Chrysler Head Says \$150-Million Profit Possible

WASHINGTON—Chrysler chairman Lee Iacocca said Thursday the company should make a \$150-million profit this year if the U.S. economy recovers from the recession in the second half of the year.

In remarks before the House subcommittee on economic stabilization, he said Chrysler had "fulfilled its promise to the nation" and called for the Chrysler Loan Guarantee Board to cut its annual administration fee of \$12 million in half.

He pointed to Chrysler's streamlining, fuel economy improvement and other gains made since it obtained \$1.7 billion in federal loan guarantees.

Tosco Offers More Security on Shale Oil Plan

WASHINGTON—Tosco, scrambling to avoid a possible cutoff of government support for its multibillion-dollar shale oil project in Colorado, has proposed to the U.S. Synthetic Fuels Corp. new arrangements to increase the security for its loans in case the venture fails.

One plan, according to a company source familiar with Tosco's negotiations with the corporation, involves a "bridge" agreement that would supplement the \$1.1-billion loan guarantee the company obtained from the government.

It was understood that the fuels corporation sought a commitment that Tosco would pledge to sell its interest in the facility, the Colony Project, to Exxon if it had difficulty in repaying its debts. Exxon has a 60 percent interest in the project, and Tosco 40 percent. The corporation has scheduled a meeting Monday to consider the project, whose costs have climbed sharply since Tosco sought its loan guarantee.

Rhone Will Seek New U.S. Pharmaceutical Ties

PARIS—Rhone-Poulenc said it will continue its pharmaceutical activities in the United States despite the recent breaking of its links with Morton-Norwich Products.

It said it would pursue this policy through acquisitions and associations with other partners. Rhone-Poulenc is ending its connection with the U.S. firm under an agreement which allows Morton-Norwich to buy back for \$135 million the 20.3 percent Morton-Norwich stake owned by Rhone-Poulenc.

ICI Sees Poor Future, Will Close Some Plants

LONDON—Imperial Chemical Industries chairman John Harvey-Jones told the annual meeting that the plastics and petrochemicals industry needs rationalization, and ICI's measures will include portfolio exchanges and closure of inefficient and old plants.

He said Wednesday the past two months have done nothing to change the overall view expressed in February that 1982 got off to a poor start and he said ICI believes economic recovery is likely to be delayed.

Belgium Oil Refinery Denies Sale to Libya

ANTWERP, Belgium—The management of the Albatros oil refinery in Antwerp denied Thursday reports that it had been bought by Libya.

It said Libya had no direct or indirect participation in LCF Energie of Zug, Switzerland, which purchased all shares in the refinery from its previous owners, Mabahit of West Germany. Oil traders in Amsterdam said Thursday Libya was almost certainly behind the purchase of the refinery by a Swiss company in March. Thursday's statement gave no other details about the ownership of LCF Energie.

Japanese Pharmaceutical Firms Will Merge

TOKYO—Kaken Chemical said Thursday that it and Kakenyaku Kako have agreed to merge Oct. 1, with the new company to be called Kaken Pharmaceutical.

Kaken said it divested Kakenyaku in 1950 as its sales arm and later the two companies expanded their business as independent drug makers.

British Aerospace to Buy Sperry Gyroscopes

LONDON—British Aerospace said Thursday it has agreed to purchase for \$45 million the assets and business of the Sperry Gyroscope division of Sperry Ltd.

Sperry Ltd. is a subsidiary of Sperry Corp. of the United States. The agreement is conditional on the purchase not being referred to the U.K. monopolies commission.

Sperry Gyroscope is engaged mainly in the development and supply of high technology guidance and control systems, navigation and command and communications equipment and underwater warfare systems.

Auditors Say World Airways in Jeopardy

OAKLAND, California—World Airways, one of several U.S. airlines hard hit by recession, has received a report from its auditors warning that it may be unable to continue in business because of a cash shortage.

But the former leading charter flight operator, which joined scheduled carriers in 1978, said Wednesday it was optimistic it could reschedule its debt payments.

A report by independent auditors Peat, Marwick, Mitchell said that a greater-than-expected 1981 loss of \$20.2 million could keep the airline from continuing its operations because of its needs to repay debt.

The airline said the auditors

Fujitec Goes to New York

Boss Says Move to 'World Capital' is Natural

By Steve Lohr

New York Times Service

IBARAKI CITY, Japan—As Shotoro Uchiyama sees it, a truly global company ought to be run from New York City—the financial and information capital of the world, he says.

So the 66-year-old president of Fujitec, the



An example of firm's inroads into United States—an elevator in Houston.

fourth-largest elevator maker in Japan, is moving his company's worldwide headquarters to Manhattan.

Mr. Uchiyama is also fond of Ohio. Next month, construction will begin on a \$50-million elevator plant in Lebanon, Ohio. When completed at the end of 1984, it will be the largest elevator factory in the world, Mr. Uchiyama said during an interview at the company's offices in this city outside Osaka.

At the 140-acre Ohio site, Fujitec plans to make 3,000 elevators and 600 escalators a year; it also plans a 1,000-foot (300-meter) tower for elevator research and development. Although other big Japanese companies have sizable manufacturing sites in the United States, Fujitec is believed to be the first to put its headquarters there.

"In Japan," Mr. Uchiyama said, "people think what we are doing is very strange. But from our viewpoint, it is very natural."

Indeed, since its founding in 1948, Fujitec has stood apart from the Japanese business establishment. Mr. Uchiyama is one of Japan's breed of free-wheeling entrepreneurs of the postwar era, a group whose best-known members include Soichiro Honda of Honda Motor, Masaru Iwata and Akio Morita of Sony, and Isao Nakachi of Daiichi, a supermarket chain.

All of them have been unusually aggressive, willing to flout traditional Japanese business practices. They are also more global-minded than their corporate peers.

In the Japanese elevator industry, Fujitec is an outsider in an insider's game. The three largest producers—Mitsubishi Electric, Hitachi and Toshiba—are old-line companies that are part of powerful industrial groups.

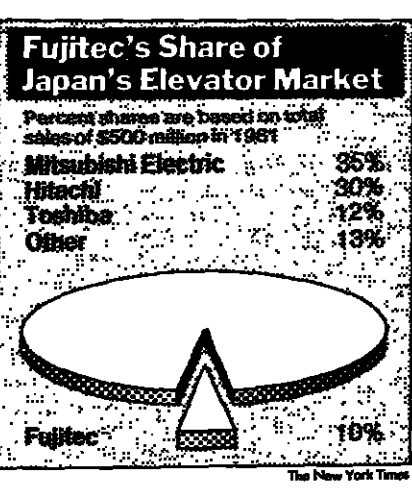
In these circumstances, analysts say, Fujitec has done well to take about 10 percent of the \$500-million-a-year market for elevators and escalators in Japan, compared with 35 percent for Mitsubishi, 30 percent for Hitachi and 12 percent for Toshiba.

But most of Fujitec's growth has been abroad. In addition, Fujitec has specialized in more sophisticated and costlier elevators priced from \$50,000 to \$200,000 apiece—that are installed in high-rise buildings. The market for such buildings in Japan is limited by earthquake fears.

The company refers to its product as the



Fujitec's President Shotoro Uchiyama



"Rolls-Royce of elevators." Its forte is supplying new buildings that require several elevators with computerized controls.

"The large-scale project that demands a high level of technology is our market, and such projects are hard to find in Japan," said Takakazu Uchiyama, managing director and 30-year-old son of the president.

Only about one-third of Fujitec's \$245 million in sales last year came from its operations in Japan. And only 2,000 of its 7,000 employees are in Japan. Overseas, Fujitec has 17 sales offices and manufacturing plants in seven countries. It has been espe-

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

NYSE Prices, Led by Oil Stocks, Rise Sharply

NEW YORK—Surging oil stocks led a sharp rise on the New York Stock Exchange Thursday, bringing the Dow Jones industrial average to its highest level since late January. Trading was heavy.

The industrial average jumped six points in the first hour, then edged up steadily the rest of the day. The average closed with a gain of 9.70 points to 853.12, and advanced led declines by about two to one on the New York Stock Exchange. The average rose 2.86 points Wednesday after slipping 5.52 the day before, the sharpest decline in five weeks.

Analysts said the energy sector benefited from bargain hunting after

beginning to believe that the Falkland Islands dispute will be settled peacefully.

John C. Pistell, chief technical analyst of Stires & Co. Inc., predicted that the industrial average, which rose about 50 points in the five weeks ended last Friday, will climb to between 880 and 890 by mid-May. Mr. Pistell said an advance is likely to be spurred by investors' expectations of lower interest rates and a compromise on the U.S. budget deficit.

Large cash reserves in the hands of large institutional investors also have been buoying the market, and some analysts said traders were be-

IMF Is to Release Credit to Romania

WASHINGTON—The International Monetary Fund has agreed to reopen its credit lines to Romania in a move that could set the stage for the rescheduling of Romania's commercial debt, monetary sources said Thursday.

A day earlier, however, the U.S. Export-Import Bank acknowledged receiving a \$4-million insurance claim from a U.S. bank seeking payment on a loan to Romania. The request from Northern Trust of Chicago was received April 14 by the Ex-Im Bank, which protects U.S. companies selling overseas. It was the first request by a U.S. bank under the Ex-Im Bank program since Romania's economic situation deteriorated because of heavy debt to Western banks and other problems.

OPEC Head Offers Aid For Nigeria

ABU DHABI—OPEC's president said Thursday that the cartel will support Nigeria financially in the face of attempts by international oil companies to force it to lower its oil price.

The official, Mansour bin Otaiba, also reiterated that OPEC will blacklist companies that try to force Nigeria and Ecuador to reduce their OPEC governed prices, according to the official Emirates news agency. "OPEC strongly supports Nigeria, Ecuador and any other member state facing phase-out warnings from international oil companies," he said.

The companies, some of which have threatened to phase out purchases, want Nigeria to bring its oil price into line with that of Britain's North Sea oil, which is of a similar quality but \$4.5 a barrel cheaper. OPEC is remains worried that its price structure will collapse if Nigeria is cowed into slashing its price.

Mr. Otaiba, the United Arab Emirates oil minister, was speaking on his return from Vienna, where he led a meeting of a four-man OPEC market-monitoring committee Wednesday.

In a fresh indication of the Nigeria's need to sell oil, Radio Nigeria reported Thursday that President Shehu Shagari has withdrawn his 1982 budget bill and intends to submit a new one reflecting diminished revenue.

The IMF board is not likely to take up the matter until it returns

W. German Engineers Assail State Export Credit Subsidies

HANNOVER—West German engineering companies have lost export orders worth billions of marks to foreign rivals offering cheap state-subsidized export credits, industry officials at the trade fair here said Thursday.

The French, British, Italian and Japanese governments have been

particularly active in helping their industries win export contracts with low interest financing, they said.

Fried Krupp managing board member Helmut Metzger said his group's domestic companies estimated they lost export orders worth 4 billion Deutsche marks over the past two years because of this disadvantage.

While West German firms had to arrange unsubsidized export financing at market interest rates, foreign firms were often offering rates set four or more percentage points lower, he said.

The difference in interest payments can be up to 20 percent of basic contract price, taking into account the long life of the credits, he said.

Mr. Metzger welcomed last November's Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development consensus on subsidized export credits which laid down uniform interest rates for all member countries. But he noted the problem will continue for a time, as countries will be allowed to use up allocations for low interest credits planned before the OECD ruling.

Mannesmann Demag managing chairman Hans Guenter Mueller said the problem has reached the point where German firms risk exclusion from large-scale foreign projects or will only be able to join as sub-contractors.

He said Western rivals last year were offering export credits of up to 20 years at 7.75 percent and soft development aid loans which were often not repayable, while German financing could not be raised on the market at less than 11 to 12 percent.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for April 22, 1982, excluding bank service charges.

Interbank exchange rates for April 22, 1982, excluding bank service charges.									
	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Y.	S.F.	S.P.	D.M.	
American Express	1.65	1.75	11.54	4.25	0.209	—	1.57	13.65	13.65
Bank of America	1.65	1.75	11.54	4.25	0.209	—	1.57	13.65	13.65
Bank of Montreal	1.65	1.75	11.54	4.25	0.209	—	1.57	13.65	13.65
Bank of New York	1.65	1.75	11.54	4.25	0.209	—	1.57	13.65	13.65
Bank of Paris	1.65	1.75	11.54	4.25	0.209	—	1.57	13.65	13.65
Bank of Rome	1.65	1.75	11.54	4.25	0.209	—	1.57	13.65	13.65
Bank of Tokyo	1.65	1.75	11.54	4.25	0.209	—	1.57	13.65	13.65
Bank of Vienna	1.65	1.75	11.54	4.25	0.209	—	1.57	13.65	13.65
Bank of Zurich	1.65	1.75	11.54	4.25	0.209	—	1.57	13.65	13.65
Bank of London	1.65	1.75	11.54	4.25	0.209	—	1.57	13.65	13.65
Bank of Hamburg	1.65	1.75	11.54	4.25	0.209	—	1.57	13.65	13.65
Bank of Frankfurt	1.65	1.75	11.54	4.25	0.209	—	1.57	13.65	13.65
Bank of Cologne	1.65	1.75	11.54	4.25	0.209	—	1.57	13.65	13.65
Bank of Stuttgart	1.65	1.75	11.54	4.25	0.209	—	1.57	13.65	13.65
Bank of Munich	1.65	1.75	11.54	4.25	0.209	—	1.57	13.65	13.65
Bank of Karlsruhe	1.65	1.75	11.54	4.25	0.209	—	1.57	13.65	13.65
Bank of Dusseldorf	1.65	1.75	11.54	4.25	0.209	—	1.57	13.65	13.65
Bank of Bonn	1.65	1.75	11.54	4.25	0.209	—	1.57	13.65	13.65
Bank of Wiesbaden	1.65	1.75	11.54	4.25	0.209	—	1.57	13.65	13.65
Bank of Mainz	1.65	1.75	11.54	4.25	0.209	—	1.57	13.65	13.65
Bank of Koblenz	1.65	1.75	11.54	4.25	0.209	—	1.57	13.65	13.65
Bank of Trier	1.65	1.75	11.54	4.25	0.209	—	1.57	13.65	13.65
Bank of Saarbrücken	1.65	1.75	11.54	4.25	0.209	—	1.57	13.65	13.65
Bank of Regensburg	1.65	1.75	11.54	4.25	0.209	—	1.57	13.65	13.65
Bank of Passau	1.65	1.75	11.54	4.25	0.209	—	1.57	13.65	13.65
Bank of Linz	1.65	1.75	11.54	4.25	0.209	—	1.57	13.65	13.65
Bank of Salzburg	1.65	1.75	11.54	4.25	0.209	—	1.57	13.65	13.65
Bank of Innsbruck	1.65	1.75	11.54	4.25	0.209	—	1.57	13.65	13.65
Bank of Vienna	1.65	1.75	11.54	4.25	0.209	—	1.57	13.65	13.65
Bank of Zurich	1.65	1.75	11.54	4.25	0.209	—	1.57	13.65	13.65
Bank of Bern	1.65	1.75	11.54	4.25	0.209	—	1.57	13.65	13.65
Bank of Basel	1.65	1.75	11.54	4.25	0.209	—	1.57	13.65	13.65
Bank of Lucerne	1.65	1.75	11.54	4.25	0.209	—	1.57	13.65	13.65
Bank of St. Gallen	1.65	1.75	11.54	4.25	0.209	—	1.57	13.65	13.65
Bank of Appenzel	1.65	1.75	11.54	4.25	0.209	—	1.57	13.65	13.65
Bank of Schaffhausen	1.65	1.75	11.54	4.25	0.209	—	1.57	13.65	13.65
Bank of Thurgau	1.65	1.75	11.54	4.25	0.209	—	1.57	13.65	13.65
Bank of Valais	1.65	1.75	11.54	4.25	0.209	—	1.57	13.65	13.65
Bank of Fribourg	1.65	1.75	11.54	4.25	0.209	—	1.57	13.65	13.65
Bank of Neuchâtel	1.65	1.75	11.54	4.25	0.209	—	1.57	13.65	13.65
Bank of Geneva	1.65	1.75	11.54	4.25	0.209	—	1.57	13.65	13.65
Bank of Lausanne	1.65	1.75	11.54	4.25	0.209	—	1.57	13.65	13.65
Bank of Yverdon	1.65	1.75	11.54	4.25	0.209	—	1.57	13.65	13.65
Bank of Montreux	1.65	1.75	11.54	4.25	0.209	—	1.57	13.65	13.65
Bank of Vevey	1.65	1.75	11.54	4.25	0.209	—	1.57	13.65	13.65
Bank of Nyon	1.65	1.75	11.54	4.25	0.209	—	1.57	13.65	13.65
Bank of Evian	1.65	1.75	11.54	4.25	0.209	—	1.57	13.65	13.65
Bank of Thoiry	1.65	1.75	11.54	4.25	0.209	—	1.57	13.65	13.65
Bank of Yvoire	1.65	1.75	11.54	4.25	0.209	—	1.57	13.65	13.65
Bank of Annecy	1.65	1.75	11.54	4.25	0.209	—	1.57	13.65	13.65
Bank of Chambéry	1.65	1.75	11.54	4.25	0.209	—	1.57	13.65	13.65
Bank of Grenoble	1.65	1.75	11.54	4.25	0.209	—	1.57	13.65	13.65
Bank of Valence	1.65	1.75	11.54	4.25	0.209	—	1.57	13.65	13.65
Bank of Arles	1.65	1.75	11.54	4.25	0.209	—	1.57	13.65	13.65
Bank of Nîmes	1.65	1.75	11.54	4.25	0.209	—	1.57	13.65	13.65
Bank of Montpellier	1.65	1.75	11.54	4.25	0.209	—	1.57	13.65	13.65
Bank of Toulouse	1.65	1.75	11.54	4.25	0.209	—	1.57	13.65	13.65
Bank of Bordeaux	1.65	1.75	11.54	4.25	0.209	—	1.57	13.65	13.65
Bank of Marseille	1.65	1.75	11.54	4.25	0.209	—	1.57	13.65	13.65
Bank of Nice	1.65	1.75	11.54	4.25	0.209	—	1.57	13.65	13.65
Bank of Cannes	1.65	1.75	11.54	4.25	0.209	—	1.57	13.65	13.65
Bank of Antibes	1.65	1.75	11.54	4.25	0.209	—	1.57	13.65	13.65
Bank of Hyères	1.65	1.75	11.54	4.25	0.209	—	1.57	13.65	13.65
Bank of Toulon	1.65	1.75	11.54	4.25	0.209	—	1.57	13.65	13.65
Bank of Arles	1.65	1.75	11.54	4.25	0.209	—	1.57	13.65	13.65
Bank of Nîmes	1.65	1.75	11.54	4.25	0.209	—	1.57	13.65	13.65
Bank of Montpellier	1.65	1.75	11.54	4.25	0.209	—	1.57	13.65	13.65
Bank of Toulouse	1.65	1.75	11.54	4.25	0.209	—	1.57	13.65	13.65
Bank of Bordeaux	1.65	1.75	11.54	4.25	0.209	—	1.57	13.65	13.65
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Bank of Nice	1.65	1.75	11.54	4.25	0.209	—	1.57	13.65	13.65
Bank of Cannes	1.65	1.75	11.54	4.25	0.209	—	1.57	13.65	13.65
Bank of Antibes	1.65	1.75	11.54	4.25	0.209	—	1.57	13.65	13.65
Bank of Hyères	1.65	1.75	11.54	4.25	0.209	—	1.57	13.65	13.65

Analyst Favors Consumer Firms

By Vartan G. Vartan
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — "Emerging growth stocks," those venturesome vehicles of Wall Street, have taken their lumps lately. Several brokerage firms have tailored their selections in small stocks to changing market and economic conditions.

In 1982's first quarter, the Dow Jones industrial average fell 6 percent. But, notes Interactive Data of Waltham, Mass., two indexes more likely to reflect the smaller, growth issues showed sharper declines. The American Stock Exchange's market value index dropped 18.9 percent, and the Nasdaq composite index in the over-the-counter market declined

10.3 percent. The decline in the Amex index came largely from weakness in energy issues.

At Smith Barney, Harris Upham, the current approach involves concentrating on issues of a more defensive nature, particularly in areas serving the consumer.

Products and Services

"The inflationary pressure on consumers' budgets has been relieved and, despite the recessionary environment, products and services at moderate prices are selling reasonably well," said John B. Hoffman, who oversees special situations and smaller growth stocks.

"The smaller companies of this nature typically have expected

growth rates above 10 percent but seldom more than 20 percent," he said. "While these companies were of little interest in a period when inflation was well into the double-digit area, they have become more interesting to investors as the inflation rate has subsided below 10 percent."

As a result, Smith Barney believes that companies involved in consumer distribution and consumer services should each constitute 20 percent of a growth portfolio.

The firm makes such suggestions as Bob Evans Farms, CFS Continental, Foremost-McKesson, National Convenience Stores, Oshman's Sporting Goods and Rubbermaid in the distribution category. In consumer services, it recommends American District Telegraph, Chemlawn, Furulator and Telepictures.

Two years ago, Mr. Hoffman said, a portfolio of smaller stocks would have concentrated heavily on technology and energy. But popularity on Wall Street often tends to follow price, so sharp declines in these stock groups have served in part to reduce the number of present recommendations.

In Smith Barney's shopping list of growth issues, technology has been cut back to 20 percent of the suggested portfolio. Specific selections are Detector Electronics, Informatics, National Data, TIE Communications and Stryker. Energy gets only 5 percent of the growth stock pie, the two choices being Tom Brown and Moran Energy.

Rounding out the buy suggestions are several manufacturing issues: Hillenbrand Industries, Joslyn Manufacturing & Supply, Quaker Chemical and Worthington Industries. Manufacturing is accorded 15 percent of the growth portfolio, while the remaining 20 percent rests in cash.

An investor considering a move into growth stocks can hardly be expected to purchase all of these issues. But Mr. Hoffman stressed the importance of a package approach, whereby investments are spread over at least five or six issues.

2d Exchange in U.S. Offers Stock-Index Future Trading

New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — The Chicago Mercantile Exchange has begun trading futures based on Standard & Poor's composite index of 300 stocks.

On Wednesday, the first day of trading, Chicago Mercantile officials estimated that 3,694 S&P futures changed hands. They said the opening day record for their exchange was 4,296 certificate-of-deposit contracts traded last July 29, when that market opened. The most active contract Wednesday was the June 1982 S&P delivery, which opened at 116.35, rose to 117.60, fell to 116.65 and closed at 117.45.

The futures are expected to draw business away from the Kansas City Board of Trade's recently introduced futures contracts based on the Value Line stock index, industry analysts said. Chicago Mercantile's stock index "will probably mean the demise of Kansas City as a market for a product that it pioneered," said Glen Clark, a commodities consultant in McLean, Va.

"I don't think we'll see more than one broad-based stock index future contract survive and thrive,

and I have to believe that with the full complement of financial futures Chicago Mercantile already has, they have a commanding position in this market," Mr. Clark said.

Stock index futures contracts allow a purchaser to speculate on the level of the index over a fixed period. The value of such a contract rises or falls as the index fluctuates, and speculators or hedgers can profit by correctly guessing its direction.

The Commodity Futures Trading Commission approved the new contract Tuesday on a 4-to-1 vote. The vote followed a decision late Monday by a federal judge denying the Kansas City Board of Trade's request for a preliminary injunction that would have barred the commission's approval of stock index futures trading on other exchanges.

Also pending before the commission are plans by the Chicago Board of Trade, the largest of the futures exchanges, and the New York Futures Exchange to trade the contracts. The commission is scheduled to vote on a proposal by the New York Commodity Exchange next Wednesday.

Fujitec Will Move Headquarters to New York

(Continued from Page 9)

cially successful in the office building boom of Hong Kong and Singapore.

In the United States, too, Fujitec has captured a number of contracts in the past couple of years. These include supplying elevators for the 43-story Boston Stock Exchange building, the 43-story Louisiana Tower and the Lamar Building in Houston and the 35-story Seattle Sheraton.

Company officials say that business has about doubled in the past five years. Shomro Uchiyama said Fujitec sales may well equal the

\$500 million a year over the next three years.

Whether the company can reach or even approach that goal depends largely on the outcome of its big moves to the United States. Some analysts say the plan involves considerable risks.

In the United States, Fujitec will be taking on Otis Elevator, a subsidiary of United Technologies and the world's largest elevator producer, with more than 25 percent of the global market. By contrast, Fujitec has an estimated 2 or 3 percent. Westinghouse Electric, another U.S. elevator producer, is

several times as large as Fujitec.

But others note that Fujitec has a strong record in establishing plants abroad. "We think the Otis plant will do well," said Yasuo Akiyama, an analyst for Nikko Securities in Osaka.

In recent years, Fujitec apparently has been quite profitable. Although it is not required to report consolidated financial results, company officials say profit for the year ended last September was about \$24.5 million.

Moreover, Fujitec is regarded as a leader in technology. Its top-of-the-line elevator, the company

says, is the fastest in the world. At the offices in Ibaraki City, the elder Mr. Uchiyama enjoys showing a visitor that three coins balanced on edge on the floor do not tip over as the elevator climbs and descends.

For his part, Mr. Uchiyama does not regard the Otis plant or the headquarters move as overly risky.

He plans to leave for New York next month. Finding a place to live, he said, will be easy. He is willing to pay up to \$1 million for an apartment or a house.

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

Britain

Year	1981	1980
Revenue	1,460	1,390
Profit	Nil	10

Canada

Year	1981	1980
Revenue	180.2	220.0
Profit	10.2	12.1
Per Share	1.09	1.09

Year	1981	1980
Revenue	579.3	616.0
Profit	5.6	28.9
Per Share	0.43	2.67

Year	1981	1980
Revenue	568.0	612.0
Profit	10.4	11.5
Per Share	0.40	0.40

Year	1981	1980
Revenue	111.0	111.0
Profit	1.08	1.08
Per Share	1.08	1.08

Year	1981	1980
Revenue	176.5	253.8
Profit	11.59	11.59
Per Share	3.27	3.27

Year	1981	1980
Revenue	1,227	1,137
Profit	9,820	9,510

Year	1981	1980
Revenue	1,227	1,137
Profit	9,820	9,510

Year	1981	1980
Revenue	1,227	1,137
Profit	9,820	9,510

Year	1981	1980
Revenue	1,227	1,137
Profit	9,820	9,510

Year	1981	1980
Revenue	1,227	1,137
Profit	9,820	9,510

Year	1981	1980
Revenue	1,227	1,137
Profit	9,820	9,510

Burlington Industries

Year	1981	1980
Revenue	738.1	797.5
Profit	14.1	27.6
Per Share	0.30	0.90

Year	1981	1980
Revenue	1,480	1,530
Profit	31.6	45.1
Per Share	1.12	1.60

Year	1981	1980
Revenue	257.4	243.1
Profit	4.32	10.8
Per Share	0.23	0.68

Year	1981	1980
Revenue	1,440	1,340
Profit	33.36	30.35
Per Share	1.13	1.01

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Revenue	1,440	1,340
Profit	33.36	30.35
Per Share	1.13	1.01

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Revenue	1,440	1,340
Profit	33.36	30.35
Per Share	1.13	1.01

Nine Months

Year	1981	1980
Revenue	4,300	4,300
Profit	105.80	3.65
Per Share	3.17	0.39

Year	1981	1980
Revenue	836.0	822.0
Profit	35.9	54.9
Per Share	0.74	1.16

Year	1981	1980
Revenue	881.3	881.3
Profit	27.22	27.22
Per Share	0.70	0.70

Year	1981	1980
Revenue	881.3	881.3
Profit	27.22	27.22
Per Share	0.70	0.70

Year	1981	1980
Revenue	881.3	881.3
Profit	27.22	27.22
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Year	1981	1980
Revenue	881.3	881.3
Profit	27.22	27.22
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Revenue	881.3	881.3
Profit	27.22	27.22
Per Share	0.70	0.70

Year	1981	1980
Revenue	881.3	881.3
Profit	27.22	27.22
Per Share	0.70	0.70

Year	1981	1980
Revenue	881.3	881.3
Profit	27.22	27.22
Per Share	0.70	0.70

Year	1981	1980
Revenue	881.3	881.3
Profit	27.22	27.22
Per Share	0.70	0.70

Year	1981	1980
Revenue	881.3	881.3
Profit	27.22	27.22
Per Share	0.70	0.70

Year	1981	1980
Revenue	881.3	881.3
Profit	27.22	27.22
Per Share	0.70	0.70

Continental Corp.

Year	1981	1980
Revenue	836.0	822.0
Profit	35.9	54.9
Per Share	0.74	1.16

Year	1981	1980
Revenue	836.0	822.0
Profit	35.9	54.9
Per Share	0.74	1.16

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Revenue	836.0	822.0
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Year	1981	1980
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Profit	35.9	54.9
Per Share	0.74	1.16

PRizer

Year	1981	1980
Revenue	808.4	810.3
Profit	88.2	72.1
Per Share	1.14	0.96

Year	1981	1980
Revenue	331.9	331.9
Profit	27.7	38.4
Per Share	1.34	1.34

Year	1981	1980
Revenue	794.4	702.1
Profit	51.6	49.88
Per Share	0.56	1.44

Year	1981	1980
Revenue	346.1	451.1
Profit	15.89	2.65
Per Share	1.85	2.12

Year	1981	1980
Revenue	1,780	1,500
Profit	132.01	20.1
Per Share	0.57	0.57

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Revenue	1,780	1,500
Profit	132.01	20.1
Per Share	0.57	0.57

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Revenue	1,780	1,500
Profit	132.01	20.1
Per Share	0.57	0.57

our capital to achieve a greater
internationally for safety and tax
agement service of Michael

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Sales figures are unofficial

—New Year's Eve, U.—New Year's high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual distributions based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

—Also extra or extras. B.—Annual rate plus stock dividend. C.—Liquidating dividend. D.—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. I.—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. L.—This year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last directors' meeting. M.—Declared or paid this year, on occurrence of loss with dividends in arrears. N.—New issue. R.—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. T.—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on

Closing Prices, April 21, 1982

High Low Close C/s			High Low Close C/s		
194	180	180	3774	125	14
374	300	300	3775	125	14
1716	164	164	3776	125	14
3718	164	164	3777	125	14
1719	174	174	3778	125	14
3720	174	174	3779	125	14
1721	174	174	3780	125	14
3722	174	174	3781	125	14
1723	174	174	3782	125	14
3724	174	174	3783	125	14
1725	174	174	3784	125	14
3726	174	174	3785	125	14
1727	174	174	3786	125	14
3728	174	174	3787	125	14
1729	174	174	3788	125	14
3730	174	174	3789	125	14
1731	174	174	3790	125	14
3732	174	174	3791	125	14
1733	174	174	3792	125	14
3734	174	174	3793	125	14
1735	174	174	3794	125	14
3736	174	174	3795	125	14
1737	174	174	3796	125	14
3738	174	174	3797	125	14
1739	174	174	3798	125	14
3740	174	174	3799	125	14
1741	174	174	3800	125	14
3742	174	174	3801	125	14
1743	174	174	3802	125	14
3744	174	174	3803	125	14
1745	174	174	3804	125	14
3746	174	174	3805	125	14
1747	174	174	3806	125	14
3748	174	174	3807	125	14
1749	174	174	3808	125	14
3750	174	174	3809	125	14
1751	174	174	3810	125	14
3752	174	174	3811	125	14
1753	174	174	3812	125	14
3754	174	174	3813	125	14
1755	174	174	3814	125	14
3756	174	174	3815	125	14
1757	174	174	3816	125	14
3758	174	174	3817	125	14
1759	174	174	3818	125	14
3760	174	174	3819	125	14
1761	174	174	3820	125	14
3762	174	174	3821	125	14
1763	174	174	3822	125	14
3764	174	174	3823	125	14
1765	174	174	3824	125	14
3766	174	174	3825	125	14
1767	174	174	3826	125	14
3768	174	174	3827	125	14
1769	174	174	3828	125	14
3770	174	174	3829	125	14
1771	174	174	3830	125	14
3772	174	174	3831	125	14
1773	174	174	3832	125	14
3774	174	174	3833	125	14
1775	174	174	3834	125	14
3776	174	174	3835	125	14
1777	174	174	3836	125	14
3778	174	174	3837	125	14
1779	174	174	3838	125	14
3780	174	174	3839	125	14
1781	174	174	3840	125	14
3782	174	174	3841	125	14
1783	174	174	3842	125	14
3784	174	174	3843	125	14
1785	174	174	3844	125	14
3786	174	174	3845	125	14
1787	174	174	3846	125	14
3788	174	174	3847	125	14
1789	174	174	3848	125	14
3790	174	174	3849	125	14
1791	174	174	3850	125	14
3792	174	174	3851	125	14
1793	174	174	3852	125	14
3794	174	174	3853	125	14
1795	174	174	3854	125	14
3796	174	174	3855	125	14
1797	174	174	3856	125	14
3798	174	174	3857	125	14
1799	174	174	3858	125	14
3800	174	174	3859	125	14
1801	174	174	3860	125	14
3802	174	174	3861	125	14
1803	174	174	3862	125	14
3804	174	174	3863	125	14
1805	174	174	3864	125	14
3806	174	174	3865	125	14
1807	174	174	3866	125	14
3808	174	174	3867	125	14
1809	174	174	3868	125	14
3810	174	174	3869	125	14
1811	174	174	3870	125	14
3812	174	174	3871	125	14
1813	174	174	3872	125	14
3814	174	174	3873	125	14
1815	174	174	3874	125	14
3816	174	174	3875	125	14
1817	174	174	3876	125	14
3818	174	174	3877	125	14
1819	174	174	3878	125	14
3820	174	174	3879	125	14
1821	174	174	3880	125	14
3822	174	174	3881	125	14
1823	174	174	3882	125	14
3824	174	174	3883	125	14
1825	174	174	3884	125	14
3826	174	174	3885	125	14
1827	174	174	3886	125	14
3828	174	174	3887	125	14
1829	174	174	3888	125	14
3830	174	174	3889	125	14
1831	174	174	3890	125	14
3832	174	174	3891	125	14
1833	174	174	3892	125	14
3834	174	174	3893	125	14
1835	174	174	3894	125	14
3836	174	174	3895	125	14
1837	174	174	3896	125	14
3838	174	174	3897	125	14
1839	174	174	3898	125	14
3840	174	174	3899	125	14
1841	174	174	3900	125	14
3842	174	174	3901	125	14
1843	174	174	3902	125	14
3844	174	174	3903	125	14
1845	174	174	3904	125	14
3846	174	174	3905	125	14
1847	174	174	3906	125	14
3848	174	174	3907	125	14
1849	174	174	3908	125	14
3850	174	174	3909	125	14
1851	174	174	3910	125	14
3852	174	174	3911	125	14
1853	174	174	3912	125	14
3854	174	174	3913	125	14
1855	174	174	3914	125	14
3856	174	174	3915	125	14
1857	174	174	3916	125	14
3858	174	174	3917	125	14
1859	174	174	3918	125	14
3860	174	174	3919	125	14
1861	174	174	3920	125	14
3862	174	174	3921	125	14
1863	174	174	3922	125	14
3864	174	174	3923	125	14
1865	174	174	3924	125	14
3866	174	174	3925	125	14
1867	174	174	3926	125	14
3868	174	174	3927	125	14
1869	174	174	3928	125	14
3870	174	174	3929	125	14
1871	174	174	3930	125	14
3872	174	174	3931	125	14
1873	174	174	3932	125	14
3874	174	174	3933	125	14
1875	174	174	3934	125	14
3876	174	174	3935	125	14
1877	174	174	3936	125	14
3878	174	174	3937	125	14
1879	174	174	3938	125	14
3880	174	174	3939	125	14
1881	174	174	3940	125	14
3882	174	174	3941	125	14
1883	174	174	3942	125	14
3884	174	174	3943	125	14
1885	174	174	3944	125	14
3886	174	174	3945	125	14
1887	174	174	3946	125	14
3888	174	174	3947	125	14
1889	174	174	3948	125	14
3890	174	174	3949	125	14
1891	174	174	3950	125	14
3892	174	174	3951	125	14
1893	174	174	3952	125	14
3894	174	174	3953	125	14
1895	174	174	3954	125	14
3896	174	174	3955	125	14
1897	174	174	3956	125	14
3898	174	174	3957	125	14
1899	174	174	3958	125	14
3900	174	174	3959	125	14
1901	174	174	3960	125	14
3902	174	174	3961	125	14
1903	174	174	3962	125	14
3904	174	174	3963	125	14
1905	174	174	3964	125	14
3906	174	174	3965	125	14
1907	174	174	3966	125	14
3908	174	174	3967	125	14
1909	174	174	3968	125	14
3910	174	174	3969	125	14
1911	174	174	3970	125	14
3912	174	174	3971	125	14
1913	174	174	3972	125	14
3914	174	174	3973	125	14
1915	174	174	3974	125	14
3916	174	174	3975	125	14
1917	174	174	3976	125	14
3918	174	174	3977	125	14
1919	174	174	3978	125	14
3920	174	174	3979	125	14
1921	174	174	3980	125	14
3922	174	174	3981	125	14
1923	174	174	3982	125	14
3924	174	174	3983	125	14
1925	174	174	3984	125	14
3926	174	174	3985	125	14
1927	174	174	3986	125	14
3928	174	174	3987	125	14
1929	174	174	3988	125	14
3930	174	174	3989	125	14
1931	174	174	3990	125	14
3932	174	174	3991	125	14
1933	174	174	3992	125	14
3934	174	174	3993	125	14
1935	174	174	3994	125	14
3936	174	174	3995	125	14
1937	174	174	3996	125	14
3938	174	174	3997	125	14
1939	174	174	3998	125	14
3940	174	174	3999	125	14
1941	174	174	4000	125	14

Closing Prices, April 21, 1964

Canadian Indexes		April 22, 1982	
507	27	High	Low
5124	129	6106 Bank Mkt	6776 2134
527	27	4840 Can Comd	5144 946
5376	594	5978 Can Comd	5244 1414
5476	94	5978 Can Comd	5244 1414
5576	94	5978 Can Comd	5244 1414
5676	94	5978 Can Comd	5244 1414
5776	94	5978 Can Comd	5244 1414
5876	94	5978 Can Comd	5244 1414
5976	94	5978 Can Comd	5244 1414
6076	94	5978 Can Comd	5244 1414
6176	94	5978 Can Comd	5244 1414
6276	94	5978 Can Comd	5244 1414
6376	94	5978 Can Comd	5244 1414
6476	94	5978 Can Comd	5244 1414
6576	94	5978 Can Comd	5244 1414
6676	94	5978 Can Comd	5244 1414
6776	94	5978 Can Comd	5244 1414
6876	94	5978 Can Comd	5244 1414
6976	94	5978 Can Comd	5244 1414
7076	94	5978 Can Comd	5244 1414
7176	94	5978 Can Comd	5244 1414
7276	94	5978 Can Comd	5244 1414
7376	94	5978 Can Comd	5244 1414
7476	94	5978 Can Comd	5244 1414
7576	94	5978 Can Comd	5244 1414
7676	94	5978 Can Comd	5244 1414
7776	94	5978 Can Comd	5244 1414
7876	94	5978 Can Comd	5244 1414
7976	94	5978 Can Comd	5244 1414
8076	94	5978 Can Comd	5244 1414
8176	94	5978 Can Comd	5244 1414
8276	94	5978 Can Comd	5244 1414
8376	94	5978 Can Comd	5244 1414
8476	94	5978 Can Comd	5244 1414
8576	94	5978 Can Comd	5244 1414
8676	94	5978 Can Comd	5244 1414
8776	94	5978 Can Comd	5244 1414
8876	94	5978 Can Comd	5244 1414
8976	94	5978 Can Comd	5244 1414
9076	94	5978 Can Comd	5244 1414
9176	94	5978 Can Comd	5244 1414
9276	94	5978 Can Comd	5244 1414
9376	94	5978 Can Comd	5244 1414
9476	94	5978 Can Comd	5244 1414
9576	94	5978 Can Comd	5244 1414
9676	94	5978 Can Comd	5244 1414
9776	94	5978 Can Comd	5244 1414
9876	94	5978 Can Comd	5244 1414
9976	94	5978 Can Comd	5244 1414
10076	94	5978 Can Comd	5244 1414

April 22, 1962

	Noon Index	Previous Close
Montreal	288.45	287.08
Toronto	1,591.60	1,585.90

Montreal : Stock Exchange Industrials Index.
Toronto : TSE 300 Index.

(Continued from Page 15)

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

USA RESIDENTIAL

Gulf Stream, Florida
 Stated on fully landscaped grounds with its own private beach on the Atlantic Ocean. This property is a rare opportunity to own a piece of the Gulf Stream Golf Club. Beautifully appointed 4 bedroom, 3 1/2 bathroom, 2 car garage, pool, newly constructed tennis court, and a large covered patio. Call for details. \$1,200,000. Brochure #HT 370

Moultrie, Georgia
 Situated on a highly prestigious and architecturally significant site in this remarkable 1855 Grand River Manor, 4000 sq. ft. home. This property is a rare opportunity to own a piece of the Moultrie Plantation. Call for details. \$1,500,000. Brochure #HT 270

Lafayette, New York
 This distinguished North Shore Georgian Manor, renowned for its impeccable architecture and landscaping, is now available for sale. This property is a rare opportunity to own a piece of the Lafayette Manor. Call for details. \$1,200,000. Brochure #HT 120

Orange County, Virginia
 "This is a complete professional estate and renowned throughout the world for its architectural and landscaping. This property is a rare opportunity to own a piece of the Orange County estate. Call for details. \$1,500,000. Brochure #HT 120

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

USA RESIDENTIAL

Santa Barbara, California
 Commanding unparalleled view of the Pacific Ocean from this 24,000 sq. ft. home. This property is a rare opportunity to own a piece of the Santa Barbara estate. Call for details. \$2,000,000. Brochure #HT 210

Santa Barbara, California
 Set on 24 lushly landscaped acres, this lovely Mediterranean-inspired home features 10 bedrooms, 10 bathrooms, and a large covered patio. Call for details. \$2,000,000. Brochure #HT 210

Cuernavaca, Mexico
 Superbly situated in one of the most desirable areas of Cuernavaca, this property is a rare opportunity to own a piece of the Cuernavaca estate. Call for details. \$1,500,000. Brochure #HT 290

Chaparral, New York
 46 wooded and landscaped acres surround this 1920's hunting lodge. This property is a rare opportunity to own a piece of the Chaparral estate. Call for details. \$1,200,000. Brochure #HT 120

Hillside, New York
 Located on the foothills of the Catskills, this property is a rare opportunity to own a piece of the Hillside estate. Call for details. \$1,200,000. Brochure #HT 230

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

USA RESIDENTIAL

Florida Condominium
 MAJOR CONDO UNIT. 2 bed, 2 bath, 2 car garage. Call for details. \$1,200,000. Brochure #HT 210

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Florida Condominium
 MAJOR CONDO UNIT. 2 bed, 2

Mind Over Blather



* * *

We are often exasperated with each other, but pursuing the policy of live-and-let-live makes our relationship tolerable, no longer insist, for instance, that my mind join me in watching the Academy Awards or Super Bowl or Miss America, which make me feel like a good American, and in return the mind never neglects to argue me out of the subways at night, which keeps both of us ticking along with hopes that things may yet get better.

New York Times Service

South Carolina was the first state to secede from the Union in favor of a confederacy of Southern states. When the war was over, Aiken was far from flush. Northern millionaires discovered the place in the 1870s, at a time when it could use the bandout. Thomas Hitchcock, a Long Island, N.Y., sportsman, was the first, lured here by his Louisiana bride, Lull Eustis, who had adored playing the game in childhood.

more old Aikenites, as they called themselves; a brush with one of the "winter colonists," as the townspeople call the rich, and pretty soon they were in their employ. For many, some resentful feelings clung. Traders even sold their services to the wealthy at higher prices than they charged others.

In a 1973 essay entitled "Horses Don't Eat Moon Pie," Pat Conroy observed of the old Aikenites that, "because they are from Aiken, they were suckled on the mystique of the winter colony, and their first pabulum was the recognition that their town harbored kings

SEMENTS



* * *

The London tabloid the Sun has reported that Princess Margaret, divorced younger sister of Queen Elizabeth II, will announce her engagement within six months to a wealthy publisher, Norman Lonsdale. The princess, 51, has two children by her 14-year marriage to the photographer Lord Snowdon, whom she divorced in 1978. Her press secretary, Maj. John Griffin, denied the couple is now engaged, and Lonsdale, a 55-year-old widower, said there was no truth to the report, which, he said, "shocked and surprised" him.

Mary Cunningham, the executive who quit Bendix Corp. amidst allegations of an affair with William A. Seagram, Jr., is now free to marry him. Parade magazine reports. Cunningham said their romance developed after she left Bendix in October, 1980. Agee also acknowledged a relationship with Cunningham, but said it developed after she resigned. The article had no direct quotes from Cunningham saying the couple was engaged and said no wedding date has been set. Cunningham said there was a love affair with Cunningham and a very close friendship with Seagram and Bill Agee," one involving mutual trust. "It was tremendous. I think the best working relationship I have formed of late. I'm describing. In the end, that type of relationship is the best. I'm a friend," Cunningham now works as an executive for Joseph Seagram & Son Inc. in New York. Agee remains in Michigan at the time, and the two travel two or three times a week to see each other.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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